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# Library Journal

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Library Economy and Bibliography

JUNE, 1913

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## The Library Journal

Vol. 38. No. 6. JUNE, 1913

## Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
THE FERGUSON LIBRARY, STAMFORD, CONN. <i>Frontispiece</i>		STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS . . . . .	157
EDITORIALS . . . . .	313	Michigan . . . . .	
The Kaaterskill conference		STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS . . . . .	354
Library dividends		Oklahoma . . . . .	
Book reviews for libraries		New York . . . . .	
The Booksellers' Convention		Georgia . . . . .	
The forty-hour week		LIBRARY CLUBS . . . . .	359
John Shaw Billings memorial meeting		New York . . . . .	
THE DIVIDEND PAYING PUBLIC LIBRARY.—C. Seymour Thompson . . . . .	315	Pennsylvania . . . . .	
A BUREAU OF REVIEW.—George Hies . . . . .	319	Northern N. Y. . . . .	
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE LIBRARY AND THE BOOKSTORE.—George F. Bowerman . . . . .	324	Chicago . . . . .	
ADDITIONS TO SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.—H. Dutton Johnston . . . . .	331	Long Island . . . . .	
MEMORIAL MEETING IN HONOR OF JOHN SHAW BILLINGS . . . . .	334	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES . . . . .	361
FORTY-HOUR SCHEDULE . . . . .	338	New York State . . . . .	
BETTER HEALTH—BETTER SERVICE.—E. V. B. . . . .	341	Pratt . . . . .	
BOOKSELLERS' CONVENTION . . . . .	342	Simmons College . . . . .	
THE FERGUSON LIBRARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—Alice M. Colt . . . . .	342	N. Y. P. L. . . . .	
ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER . . . . .	344	Pittsburgh . . . . .	
PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION—ROCHESTER CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT.—H. M. F. Yost . . . . .	344	Wisconsin . . . . .	
NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS . . . . .	346	Sydney . . . . .	
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION . . . . .	348	Western Reserve . . . . .	
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—KAATERSKILL CONFERENCE . . . . .	349	Iowa . . . . .	
		Maine . . . . .	
		REVIEWS . . . . .	357
		PERIODICAL AND OTHER LITERATURE . . . . .	372
		NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	374
		LIBRARIANS . . . . .	377
		GIFTS AND BEQUESTS . . . . .	378
		REPORTS . . . . .	379
		BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CATALOGING . . . . .	383
		HUMORS AND BLUNDERS . . . . .	384
		CALENDAR . . . . .	384
		PUBLISHER'S NOTE . . . . .	384

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
A. L. A. Pub. Bd. . . . .	2	Library Bureau . . . . .	6
Allen (Edw.) & Sons . . . . .	inside front cover	Library Supplies (Dealers in) . . . . .	18
American News Company . . . . .	4	McClurg (A. C.) & Co. . . . .	14
Art Metal Construction Company . . . . .	9	Malkan, Hy. . . . .	with index page
Baker & Taylor Company . . . . .	3	Moore (Benj. N.) & Sons Co. . . . .	15
Baker's Great Bookshop . . . . .	18	Nolan (Edw. J.) . . . . .	16
Bonnier (Albert) Publishing House . . . . .	18	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons . . . . .	14
Booksellers (Directory of) . . . . .	3d cover page	Quaritch, Bernard . . . . .	12
Brockhaus (F. A.) . . . . .	15	Rademaekers, W. H. . . . .	13
Card Annex . . . . .	5	Ruzicka (Joseph) . . . . .	15
Chivers Bookbinding Co. . . . .	13	Scribner's (Charles) Sons . . . . .	19
Detroit Pub. Co. . . . .	15	Situations Wanted . . . . .	18
Dura Binding Co. . . . .	13	Snead & Co. Iron Works . . . . .	7
Forest Press . . . . .	5	Sotheran (H.) & Co. . . . .	5
Gaylord Brothers . . . . .	3	Special Notices . . . . .	18
Higgins (Charles M.) . . . . .	4	Stechert (F. C.) Co. . . . .	16
Hinds & Noble . . . . .	18	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown . . . . .	12
Indexing Bureau . . . . .	15	Terquem, J. . . . .	18
Jenkins (W. R.) Co. . . . .	18	Tice & Lynch . . . . .	16
Lange, Libreria Otto . . . . .	16	Wanamaker, John . . . . .	16

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 6

THE Kaaterskill meeting gives increasing promise of success, and the accommodations of the Hotel Kaaterskill and of the minor inns nearby where overflow provision is made are already pretty nearly bespoken. It proves, somewhat unfortunately, that a Druggists' Association will hold its annual meeting at the Catskill Mountain House, the other huge hotel a short distance away, during the same week, so that the traffic accommodations of the mountain railroads and the excursion resources will be heavily taxed, and it is very important, therefore, that members expecting to reach the conference at the beginning of the week should promptly notify the travel committeemen of their respective sections as to their specific plans, so that the railroads may be forewarned and everything possible done to handle the abnormal number of travelers. Those who mean to attend the conference and have not secured reservations should lose no time in notifying the manager of the Hotel Kaaterskill of their needs. It is good news that Mr. Jast has been accredited by the L. A. U. K. as its official representative and will take part in the symposium which will follow the presidential address on Monday evening.

WHILE the resultfulness of a public library cannot be measured in dollars and cents, but must be measured in the human equation of better and more useful lives, it is nevertheless true that the taxpaying community will rightly enough insist that there must be some relation between the expenditure and effectiveness. While it is impossible to make any absolute generalization, it is perhaps a fair standard of suggestion that the expenditure, including that for an adequate supply of new books, runs from ten to twelve cents per volume circulated and represents a circulation of three to four volumes per capita of the community per year. This does not take into account reference use, which is in many respects most vital of all, and it ignores also important factors of efficient service. But by and large it represents a certain standard, above which a library is doing better than the average and below which it may be subject to criticism. Mr. Thompson's paper should help to bring this important question to the practical attention of the library profession.

THE paper by George Iles, which he read before the Library School at Albany, marks the height of Mr. Iles' ideals and the culmination of his efforts towards supplying American libraries with a system of "evaluation" of books, to use his own favorite word, which will give to librarians the best means of informing themselves and their public as to the contents and comparative worth of the new books which reach their shelves. The ideal system means an annotation for each new book, which compresses a critical and comparative review of the book into the fewest and simplest words, and is put before librarians with such promptness as to enable them to have the information as the book is cataloged and shelf numbered. For this purpose the writer of the annotation should be in each case one who has the knowledge of the trained specialist, in stating the scope and comparatology of the book, and the pen of the ready writer to express his thought with a maximum of clearness and a minimum of words. Few reviewers of this combination exist, and it is extremely difficult to get them promptly at work. In fact, the dilemma of obtaining such an annotation and presenting it with promptness is almost unsolvable, and usually the notice either has to be made by a general hand, instead of a specialist or else be so belated as to lose half its value. The solution is in obtaining from publishers advance copies of books for this purpose, but the fact that many books are rushed to the market as soon as the printing is completed, has made this extremely difficult of realization. In providing the A. L. A. with great generosity, with evaluation bibliographies in several fields, Mr. Iles has shown what may and can be done as to books of the past, and it is to be hoped that his scheme for books of the present and the future may have ultimate accomplishment.

AT the annual convention in New York of the American Booksellers' Association much attention was given to the relations of bookstores and libraries, to the use of the local bookstore as the library purchasing agency, and to the question of prices involved in the cheap "rebinds," so-called. These portions of the proceedings are summarized in this issue, and the full proceedings are given in the *Pub-*

lishers' Weekly of May 17. Mr. Bowerman's paper, which we print in full, was especially well received, and should do much to promote harmony between the two great distributing agencies for books. Unfortunately the committees of the librarians and the booksellers, which were to bring about a *modus vivendi*, did not establish harmony, and the report of progress, or the lack of it, is not made part of the proceedings. This is indeed much to be regretted, for both should have a common aim, though through different methods, and there should be no hostility where there is common aim. The librarians have fairly the right, as large purchasers of books, to get the most for their money. This is indeed their duty to the taxpayers or others who support the library. On the other hand, it is real value with which they must be concerned and not nominal prices. In the discussion of such questions there should be openness and conciliation, and the end should be that the bookstore should sell more books because of the library, and the library should do its part to support the bookstore. The two are natural allies and should treat each other with corresponding respect and good will.

THE plan of a forty-hour week, which was inaugurated at the New York Public Library, has now had a month's test in the Brooklyn Public Library system, with such results that the trustees have given full approval to its permanent adoption. The plan should mean increased efficiency in the working week, especially if library women will give to their health that care which the new plan is intended to stimulate. Every trustee of a large library system knows only too well the undue proportion of sick leaves and breakdowns on the library staff, and a good thing has been done in Brooklyn, in presenting to the staff a series of lectures or talks upon health efficiency, which are summarized elsewhere in this issue. It is too commonly the notion that conscientious devotion to one's task in the earning of a salary means stretching the nervous system to the utmost it will stand; but in truth, conscientious as this course may be, nothing could be more unwise and futile. Americans, and especially American women, are keyed up to a high pitch in their daily work, and some of them accomplish less than the good old-fashioned German type, which plods along slowly but surely and in a given number of hours or weeks or years, accomplishes after all more than by the American high pressure

method. "Health first" might well be written over the staff room of every library. The value of the forty-hour week will be lost unless this is remembered by those who are to enjoy its advantages.

It is sadly often that the greatness of a man is not fully appreciated during his lifetime, and that it is only death which brings entire realization of the elements of greatness in his life and work. The task which Dr. Billings achieved, in shaping the diverse library elements in New York within twenty years into a unified system which gave the metropolis what it should have, the foremost library system in the world, has been equalled by only one library achievement in America, that accomplished by Dr. Herbert Putnam, in making the National Library what it is to-day. This was indeed realized by the library profession, but it was not until those who knew him best, from the several sides of his versatile character, came to put together at the memorial meeting their pieces of mosaic, that the full pattern of his life became really known. For instance, that extreme penury through which he struggled in his years of preparation, and which possibly laid the foundations for those physical ailments against which he struggled and over which he triumphed in his later years of achievement, were known to very few, yet how much they mean in the making of the largeness of the man, these and the later struggles as well. It is fitting that such a memorial meeting should have been held, as an inspiration and incentive to other men and women in the library profession and in all callings, and the full proceedings, of which we give the library portion, will be printed by the trustees of the New York Public Library, and should be treasured by every public library in the country. For years past Mr. Edwin A. Anderson has been at the right hand of Dr. Billings, and has been inspired by his ideals and aim, and now, as planned from the beginning of his appointment, comes to the succession with the full training of the professional school and with the wide experience as public librarian at Pittsburgh and state librarian at Albany; and it is to be hoped that when the end shall crown the work for him, many years hence, his life record will prove worthy of comparison with the great man who has gone, and who came to his work without those advantages of professional training which later librarians enjoy.

## THE DIVIDEND PAYING PUBLIC LIBRARY

By C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON, *District of Columbia Public Library*

To a considerable extent methods and principles in library advertising must conform with existing needs and conditions. Any discussion of the subject must therefore recognize the fact that few definite rules can be laid down. The method which is best under some conditions may in other circumstances be either unnecessary or ineffective, and the experiences of other libraries can therefore serve only as a suggestive aid and not as a pattern. For this reason if publicity work is to be carried on systematically and widely it should be based not only on study of concrete methods, but on careful study and analysis of the general principles of commercial advertising.

Mr. James C. Moffet says (*Printers' Ink*, Nov. 2, 1911): "The trouble with libraries lies right here. They don't pay. . . . Everyone who knows anything about libraries understands how far all of them fall short of being on a dividend-paying basis." Under the right conditions, he proceeds, "no business concern in the country could be made to pay bigger dividends." At first thought such statements seem absurd. The public library is organized for service, not for financial gain. It is not primarily a business institution, and therefore cannot be expected to "pay dividends." But if we make this reply we are slower than our critics in realizing that dividends are not necessarily reckoned in terms of money. Prof. Paul H. Neystrom (*Public Libraries*, May, 1912) makes the same criticism, and shows clearly that "to make the library profitable from the same (a business) standpoint, it *must yield services*" above a certain amount. I have italicized the four words which explain what is meant by a dividend-paying public library. The efficiency of the library is measured by the services which it renders; the community is justified in demanding full returns on its financial investment, and it is the duty of the library to pay the only dividend which it can—a dividend of increased efficiency of the community.

How much easier the performance of this duty would be if our stockholders, the community, were as eager to receive dividends as the libraries are to pay them. In an editorial long since forgiven, but not forgotten, our

good friend the *Independent* (v. 58, p. 1374) some years ago started the ball of criticism rolling. It assumed that only the ignorance or the indifference of librarians prevented our reading-rooms from being crowded by mechanics and artisans, hungry for practical, money-begetting knowledge. More recently Mr. William Arthur (Contractors' and builders' handbook, 1911, p. 339-341) based a rather severe criticism on the same assumption. Unfortunately it is an exceptional community where the ignorant are as eager for knowledge as the library is to make it accessible, where the public in general is as eager to profit by the library as the library is to serve it. Where such happy conditions do not prevail it is only by much advertising that the library can pay a just dividend of increased efficiency. To enable it to pay this dividend should be the main purpose of our advertising.

In library practice the terms "publicity work" and "advertising" are generally used interchangeably, with preference given to the more conservative, less commercial-sounding term. But the verb "advertise" means far more than is expressed by the dictionary's definition, "to give notice or information, to announce publicly." In practically every community there are three classes of potential readers: those who do not know that there is a public library or do not understand what it offers them; those who may appreciate the library in theory, but through indolence or indifference do not try to profit by it; and those who do not believe in "book-learning," but look with contempt or dislike on all libraries and their books, refusing to believe that there is anything here that can be of use to them. Obviously, for successful appeals to these different classes a variety of methods are required, and where ordinary publicity work has failed more forceful forms of advertising may succeed. To transform into actual readers the potential readers of the first class we must inform them; to win those of the second class we must persuade them; to convert the unwilling members of the third group we must exercise persuasion amounting as near as may be to compulsion.

I would not underestimate the value of pub-

licity through the press—the cheapest and easiest channel of communication with the public, and on the whole a most effective channel to a certain extent. But the value of this important agency, unless we purchase space in the advertising columns, may be overestimated through failure to recognize two limitations upon its power. Communications to the public through the press cannot carry the direct personal appeal which so often is essential, and they are necessarily too diversified to carry the same message to the same people with the frequency and the persistence which are sometimes needed. They receive most attention from people who already know and appreciate the library. If of the right kind they reach also many others who have not formerly used the library, but these, as a rule, are the people who know the value of books and need only a reminder now and then to bring them to the registration desk. Ordinarily the unread and non-reading classes—the classes whom the public library militant is most eager to reach—will pay little or no attention to library news items or book lists in the papers. There are exceptions; but the plumber who instinctively leaves his work and rushes to the public library to solve a difficult problem is an exception and not the rule; the butcher whom a paragraph in the evening paper will send in quest of culture, away from family and friends, from pipe and pinochle—even he is an exception and not the rule.

For some months past we have been making an effort in Washington to reach as many as possible of the persistent non-readers. For several years publicity work had been carried on extensively and constantly, in many ways. In addition to the monthly bulletin of new accessions, first printed in weekly instalments in an evening newspaper, and the monthly educational bulletin, multigraphed and distributed among the public schools, we had issued several printed book lists and a great many multigraphed lists. These we had distributed widely, both at the library and by mail. We had mailed hundreds of circular letters to carefully selected addresses, had utilized the pay envelopes of large firms, had contributed frequent news items and lists to the daily papers and to the local organ of the trade unions. Representatives had addressed the teachers, the school children, the parents' associations, and the labor unions. In short, it

had been the systematic policy of the library to seize every opportunity to call public attention to its work and to increase its usefulness. Good results had been obtained by all these methods, but the results were naturally not so good but that better were always desired. Analysis showed that although our efforts had been effective and had sufficed for our purposes in the past, they had not been sufficiently concentrated and continuous, and had not been personal enough in their appeal to bring the results we now wished.

A circular letter, accompanied by a list of books on carpentry, for example, would get some results, but most of these letters and lists would be lost or destroyed, and before we renewed the appeal the recipients would forget that the public library existed. We desired not only to make the library known, but to make it known so persistently and so persuasively that even the indolent, the doubting, and the unwilling would eventually respond. To impress upon these classes that there is a free public library; to convince them that it is an institution which offers them something of value; to arouse the desire to accept its services, and to bring them to the library before this desire dies—all this cannot be accomplished by one appeal, whatever the form may be or however persuasive the argument. We had "kept everlastingly at it," but we had not kept everlastingly at the same people. We needed more system, more persuasiveness, more continuity and more persistence.

To meet these needs we determined upon a carefully planned campaign, to be directed at as many representatives as possible of some of the most important trades. Carefully estimating the amount of work we could afford to undertake, we compiled mailing lists containing in all over 500 names of plumbers, painters, and carpenters. To all these men we planned to send some communication once a month. A certain day of the month was fixed as the approximate mailing date for each trade. The campaign was to continue, if possible, eight or nine months. These features provided for system, persistence, and continuity of effort, and it remained only to inject enough persuasiveness to produce the desired results. With this purpose we planned to let the monthly communications depart, so far as possible, from the conventional circular and book list, striving to make them sufficiently

original and unusual to have novelty, and forceful enough to be first interesting and then persuasive.

In passing I wish to emphasize the importance in all advertising of neatness and attractiveness of form. This is a feature which is too often slighted, not only by libraries but by commercial houses, and even by some alleged instructors in the science of advertising and salesmanship. Many if not most recipients of advertising matter will not recognize the merits of attractive material, nor will they consciously condemn another appeal because of typographical errors, lack of neatness, or poor arrangement. But the difference in effect is none the less, even though it may not be consciously recognized. The same principle holds whether one is selling merchandise or advocating increased use of the library. Between good copy poorly presented and poor copy well presented there is less than is often supposed in favor of the former.

In the campaign just mentioned book lists formed a very small part of the material sent out, which consisted chiefly of brief letters or announcements, appealing to the desire for increased efficiency—the only motive from which we could hope for results. We tried to make them all as direct and personal as possible, and to this element was chiefly due the success of the two forms described below, to which more results could be traced than to any others.

On a 3 x 5 card was multigraphed an invitation to "Present this card" at the Industrial Department of the Public Library, adding that the men in charge of the room would be glad to do all they could to be of help. Not a few of these cards were duly presented, and in every case the holder (and newly-registered borrower) expressed gratification at having received the card, which had been taken by many as a personal invitation, if not actually as a ticket of admission. Furthermore, the presentation of these cards notified the attendant that his best services were to be given to getting for the men what they wanted, for instructions had been given that no possible effort should be spared to "make good" on our promise of help.

A second form, very nearly as productive of results, was a multigraphed card, accompanying a list of "Twelve good books" on plumbing or carpentry or painting, and reading as follows:

#### WOULDN'T IT BE A GOOD THING

To know all that the very best experts have written about your trade?

To know all the newest devices and methods that are being tried all the time?

To be alert, progressive, and always up to date?

#### YOU CAN DO IT

If you read one good book and a few magazine articles every month.

Have the results of all these efforts been sufficient to justify the large amount of time and the small amount of money they have cost? Unquestionably, we think, they have, even though notwithstanding our careful preliminary estimate it has not been possible to continue the work as long or to adhere to our schedule as closely as we had planned. Under the most favorable conditions, a very high percentage of returns from work of this nature is not to be expected, but (remembering the dividend of efficiency) even a low percentage of results will justify a large amount of work. The results from our experimental efforts this year have encouraged us to plan for next year a continuation of similar work on a larger scale, with more system, more continuity, and more persistence.

In all work of this kind the element of persistence plays a most important part; not merely persistence in keeping at it, but persistence in keeping at the same people. This has been shown in several ways, both in the campaign of which I have just spoken and in a similar campaign among the employees of several large department stores, where for some months circulars and book lists have been distributed every two weeks in the pay envelopes. It may be objected that such efforts come too close to what has been called "teasing reluctant men to confer a favor upon the library by contributing to its statistics of attendance." Teasing it may be, in a certain sense. One of the most encouraging features of our recent work was the appearance one morning of a plumber who had been teased so persistently that he finally came to the library, with disbelief and challenge plainly apparent in his words and his manner, threw down the latest teaser, and said, "I want to see what you've got." It was evident that he had come reluctantly and with no expectation of finding the promised help. But after twenty minutes at



the plumbing shelves his manner had changed, he registered as a borrower, and took with him two books—and we were glad we had teased him. If such methods are adopted with no other purpose than to increase circulation they are not justifiable, for this purpose can be more quickly and easily achieved in other ways, and a scheme devised with nothing in mind but increase of circulation is not likely to produce many results beyond the tables of statistics. For purposes of efficient advertising it is desirable to forget, so far as possible, the necessary evil of statistics and to keep constantly in mind the payment of our dividend.

It is important to find some way of keeping in touch with borrowers, especially those who have been gained only by the most persistent efforts, lest their interest may wane and die out. Probably the most effective way of doing this is the plan which many libraries are following of mailing post-card notices of new books or important magazine articles to people known to be interested in certain subjects. To secure as large a mailing list as possible for this purpose we have adopted a printed slip, which has served also as an excellent advertising medium where it was not possible to follow up our first efforts. On one side, under the caption "Keep up to date," this slip contains a very brief appeal for increase of efficiency, with an offer of help in keeping up to date on any subjects which may be named on the reverse side, where space is given for this purpose. We have found it necessary to go very slowly in the distribution of these slips, for at one time we were in danger of being swamped by requests from people wishing to be kept up to date on a great variety of subjects.

In order to strengthen the important personal element in this work, we have acknowledged every request by a personal letter. For this purpose, after a little experimenting we drew up seven form paragraphs, to be used in various combinations, with the insertion of the proper subjects. This effects a great saving of time for the stenographers and requires practically no time for dictation. If the person making the request is already a borrower we enclose an application blank, with brief directions concerning registration. The letter is accompanied by a list of the best books contained in the library on the specified subjects, and a personal interview is invited.

The appreciative letters received from several people are sufficient to dispel any possible doubt concerning the value of this work. One of the most encouraging results was a letter from a clerk in the governmental service, asking if we could not suggest good reading courses to supplement the education of people who, like himself, had been obliged to leave school at an early age. In response to this letter we made an experimental offer of help of this kind to the employes of the office from which the request came. The reading-course project is something which hitherto we have not felt able to undertake, but under the stimulus of this suggestion from without and the slight results which followed we hope to make a definite, extensive effort along this line in the near future. One other result of the "Keep up to date" offer is worth mentioning. The president of the largest department store in Washington, one of the foremost business men of the city, has requested the library to prepare a comprehensive list of books especially important for those engaged in mercantile life, and has voluntarily offered to have the list printed, at the expense of the firm, for distribution among his employes.

There are of course many other methods of increasing the efficiency of the community, just as effective as those I have mentioned. I have tried only to describe a few which we have found effective under certain conditions for certain purposes. Before closing I wish to say a few words addressed principally to our critics, especially those few who offer constructive criticism as well as rebukes. Mr. J. George Frederick makes the statement (*Printers' Ink*, April 18, 1912) that "an intelligent and thoughtful series of advertisements, written in language that will reach the right kind of people, can treble the use of public libraries in any city of the United States within one year." He is advocating, of course, paid advertising, especially in the newspapers. If conditions demand it, and if the library can afford it, it is difficult to assign any reason why libraries should not pay for space in the papers and in the street cars. But Mr. Frederick and others who have written to similar effect apparently do not understand the financial circumstances of most public libraries. If any appropriating body ever becomes brave enough and wise enough to grant the public library sufficient money for such a campaign,



and also for the increased pay-roll, the increased book purchases and the other expenses which would result from a doubled or trebled use of the library, I have little doubt but that Mr. Frederick's statement will be proved nearly if not quite correct. But if the greatly increased appropriation which is a *sine qua non* for an increase of 100 per cent. cannot be obtained until the library has shown, in twelve months, the 100 per cent. increase, the test cannot easily be made. If the irresistible force ever meets the immovable body it will have a better chance of success than the library has to show 100 or 200 per cent. increases on perhaps 5 per cent. increases in appropriations.

On this subject of advertising there are, perhaps, only two statements which can be made which will be applicable to all libraries under all conditions: The fundamental purpose of all advertising should be to increase the efficiency of the community; to accomplish this purpose the library must itself be highly efficient. Mr. Lorin F. Deland in his "Imagination in business" (p. 86) tells of a retail storekeeper who came to him for advice. The

advice was given as follows: "What possible reason is there why persons should pass all these other stores and come to your store to buy? Again and again you must ask yourself, 'Why in the world should these people pass four other stores and come bang into this one?'" The important test for the library to meet is this: "Is the library itself efficient enough to increase the efficiency of the community?" I know of no better way to apply this test than to take unto ourselves Mr. Deland's advice. "What possible reason is there why people should come to the library? What have we here which will increase their efficiency? If that person who passes every day and never enters should some day come in for information on the subject of most vital interest to him, can we give him something which will pay him for having come?" If these questions are frequently asked and answered after most careful, conscientious examination into the efficiency of our resources and methods of making them available, the community will be pretty sure to receive the dividend which it deserves.

#### A BUREAU OF REVIEW \*

By GEORGE ILES

LAST year the *Publishers' Weekly* recorded 10,135 new American publications. Let us suppose that 5000, about one-half of them, found their way into the buying lists of public libraries. To these might be added as many more worthwhile books of foreign issue, so that in round numbers there was a total accession of 10,000 works to our literature during 1912. For each of these 10,000 books, a novel or a play, a treatise on electric lighting, on vocational guidance, or aught else, there was at least one competent judge available by the American Library Association, for an enlightening note of such compass and kind as it might prescribe, heightened in worth by delivery with the utmost possible dispatch. Such notes, of the highest quality, by a staff judiciously enrolled and directed, would add so much to the effectiveness of our libraries, increase so greatly the working value of our literature, as to be well worth its cost, whatever

that cost might be. To-day many competent judges of books are contributing reviews in an unsystematic way to newspapers and magazines; and many other judges, of equal capacity, have no opportunity whatever to place their critical knowledge at the service of the public. Let these men and women be organized as a comprehensive bench of judiciary. Let their services be specifically adapted to the needs of librarians and their constituencies. Let their work be executed with all promptitude. Then will the trusteeship of literature which rests in the hands of your guild enter upon new and golden harvests.

These lantern-bearers would first of all shed light as librarians perform that arduous task, the selection of purchases. The earlier the notes were issued, the more help would they render at this point. Next, these notes would aid students and readers in choosing among the scores of works competing for their attention in every walk of learning, however small. For a thoroughgoing Bureau of Review, the corner-

\* An address to the New York State Library School, Albany, April 18, 1913.

stone was laid in 1905, when the American Library Association established its Booklist, now offering about 1500 titles a year, each with a useful note; its issues appearing ten months in every twelve. In a Bureau of Review to go full circle, the initial task, of course, would be to learn through publishers' announcements, and other sources, what issues were forthcoming at home and abroad. From these, according to the rules of approved practice, worthwhile books would be picked out. Avoiding the delay of a single hour, copies would then go to reviewers, whose notes, written with the utmost celerity consistent with sound work, would be printed and distributed day by day.

As to a quickening of pace in sending books to reviewers, a word may be said. A work which is to include elaborate pictures, or maps, may have its letterpress complete several weeks before the binders finish their task. This may enable a reviewer to bring out his note at the same time that the book itself appears. Or, a serious work may be ready for issue in mid-December, and be withheld from the market until after the Christmas holidays. In every such case of being a little ahead of the season, there will open a door for promptitude of review. When the publishing fraternity see how helpful an ally they have in this Bureau of Review, we may expect them to give express speed to their books for examination.

As to the men and women who are to sit as our bench of judges, how are they to be appointed? That difficult and delicate task cannot proceed otherwise than slowly and warily as our chieftains take counsel together, as they confer with friends in charge of leading journals and magazines, with other friends in the principal schools, colleges and universities of America. Fourteen years ago Mr. J. N. Larned, of Buffalo, was engaging contributors for his monumental bibliography, "The literature of American history." On his behalf I called on the late Mr. W. P. Garrison, editor of the *Nation*, who named several critics on his staff who duly joined hands with Mr. Larned. I am certain that other editors, as eminent as Mr. Garrison, stand ready to extend aid as cordial, the moment we call upon them. Before we begin a round of visits we should compare the verdicts presented in the *Book Review Digest*, endeavoring to enlist the best talent there in evidence. At the outset we will, of course, bear in mind that we have

a capital nucleus for our Bureau in the staff already at work for the *A. L. A. Booklist*. As recruiting sergeants we will have most success in the class-rooms and studios, the laboratories and workshops, where books are brought to their severest tests, to their fullest use, and where indeed many books of the highest merit are born.

A New York publisher once needed a college algebra in his series of text-books. He waited accordingly upon that famous mathematical teacher, Dean Henry Burchard Fine, of Princeton University. Dean Fine agreed to write the book, provided that he might revise and re-revise its pages as long as improvement seemed possible. His manuscript was duly set up by the compositors, and galley-proofs were sent far and near to teachers of algebra for criticism and suggestion. Then these amended and lengthened galleys were reset, to take a third journey around the mathematical world. And so the task proceeded until the publisher began to think that it was a good deal easier to enact the part of Job three thousand years ago than now. Finally in 1905 the book was stereotyped, incorporating many sound suggestions for its correction and enrichment. It is because authors of the competency and patience of Dean Fine are to be found in every walk of art, science and learning, that the librarian's task of choice is often happily simplified. He shuns, as unworthy of purchase, any treatise on chemistry or botany which is not at first-hand. Among good books he accords preference to those whose chapters underwent painstaking criticism, and correction, long before they reached the stereotyper's ladle. Thirty-five years ago an American writer published a series of nine volumes in nine distinct and difficult fields of science. The financial success which attended his adventure could not be repeated to-day.

Whether in domains of science, of art, or other department of letters, we shall often come upon a reviewer engaged to prepare lengthy articles for such a journal as the *Boston Transcript*, such a monthly as the *Atlantic* or for the pages of the *American Historical Review*. Let him continue to write deliberate surveys, but only after a condensed note has been sent to the Bureau of Review, duly signed and dated. It is desirable that on a later date the note refer to the reviewer's elaborate article. If that article can be carried in a pocket within

the lid of the reviewed book, so much the better. Would we run any serious risk in this swiftness of service? Not if our reviewers take a leaf out of the practice of colleagues on the press. A new opera is produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, and within six hours a masterly critique appears in the *New York Tribune*. This is because Mr. Henry E. Krehbiel, its musical editor, has diligently studied operas for many years, so that a new work finds him ready to deliver a sound and informing judgment. So, also, with the dramatic criticisms of Mr. John R. Towse in the *New York Evening Post*. Nothing of higher competency appears in that newspaper. When Mr. Towse accords praise, let that praise be heeded, for you may be certain that it has been squarely earned. The *London Times*, I think, carries the organization of a staff of experts further than any other journal. It engages, at handsome retainers, a corps of contributors in London, each of whom keeps himself abreast of events in American finance, Canadian politics, Irish Home Rule, and so on. Every evening from nine o'clock these writers are liable to calls from the editor-in-chief as emergencies arise. For the good reason that every member of this circle is thoroughly informed in his special province, and makes it the subject of his constant thought, he responds at once with intelligence when an entangled situation is to be clarified, when conflicting views are to be presented and balanced. If a plan so elaborate and costly is warranted in conducting a single newspaper, a similar plan might well be adopted to promote the utility of literature for more than one hundred million souls in America.

We are handed, let us imagine, a new volume by Professor Hugo Munsterberg, his "Psychology and industrial efficiency." That work should be passed upon by a veteran familiar with every sound book on efficiency, and well aware how far Mr. F. W. Taylor, the author of "The principles of scientific management," is in the lead of his disciples. A note on Professor Munsterberg's book, however brief, should say that he illustrates from the telephone, steamship and electric railway services, judicious methods of determining the fittest man for a particular task. This reviewer, furthermore, should be conversant with the criticisms which over-zealous advocates of efficiency have received from Mr. Henry G.

Bradlee and other engineers of mark.<sup>†</sup> A critic thus equipped, within the appointed limits of a brief dictum, would give us the fullest possible light and aid, whereas a tyro, lacking this mastery of an intricate subject, out of step with its constant advances, would not deserve a hearing at all.

Allied with efficiency is the movement initiated by Mr. Frank Parsons, whose "Choosing a vocation" was published in 1909, after his death. Find a director of a successful Vocation Bureau, and have him keep abreast of vocational literature as fast as it appears. Let him compare book with book, report with report, article with article; then let his comparisons be freely expressed in the light of his daily experience. He will be worth hearing, and what is more, well worth heeding. Men of his sweep of vision observe from year to year the birth and rapid growth of hundreds of callings undreamt of a generation ago. We live in an era when electricity accomplishes every feat of fire, executes it better, and then passes to uncounted victories impossible to flame. Vast would be the array of judges needed to give new books on electrical themes their proper mint marks. Even within the limited horizons where electricity serves the home, and the farm, it would be well to have the best manuals assembled and duly appraised. It is in team-work, such as would be displayed in bringing together such a list that our Bureau of Review might accomplish its best work.

From their first foundation public libraries have given hints for private libraries. This is no longer merely incidental, but to-day follows a well-considered plan and purpose. It began in 1892, as Miss Mary W. Plummer brought together an exhibit of Christmas books at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. She chose only works of beauty and merit, regardless of whether a particular volume yielded much or little profit to the bookseller. Her display gave the Brooklyn public an opportunity to select from the best holiday literature, old and new, with full facilities for quiet and leisurely comparison. That collection, duly changed every year, and enlarged by excellent books for all seasons, is now on view the year round. Miss Plummer's example has been copied, in the main with success, in scores of towns and cities. Her recital of this development was given in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January.

<sup>†</sup> Proceedings, Congress of Technology, Boston, 1911.

1911. Last June, at the Ottawa meeting of the A. L. A., I exhibited *Everyman's Library*, with several other series of English reprints of standard works, each published in cloth binding at twenty-five cents a volume or less. This was to show how many classics can now be bought for very little money, not, of course, in editions strong enough to withstand the hard usage of a public library, but bound sufficiently well for the wear and tear of a single household. Last month at the headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth avenue, New York, I inspected the central library, which seemed admirably chosen. A day or two afterward, Mr. Edward F. Stevens, at the helm of the Pratt Institute Library in Brooklyn, told me that he is one of a committee charged with preparing a catalog for a Boy Scouts' Library.

In promoting the buying as well as the borrowing of books, public libraries are cultivating a field which will steadily broaden year by year. A book never does a reader so much good as when he owns it, with freedom to mark its striking passages, to define hard words on its margins, and fill fly-leaves with references. A few days ago I discussed the project of a Model Household Library with Mr. John Cotton Dana at Newark. It struck him favorably. I trust that he may soon bring together such a collection for display, and publish its catalog, giving each title an informing note. On a concluding leaf he may remind his public that he is ready to give inquirers all the aid in his power as they borrow or buy works of reference, or books treating a trade or a profession, an art or an industry, a hobby or a diversion. The great books of all time never do us so much good as when they stand beside the books of to-day which further to-day's work, and suggest to-day's play. Mr. Dana's closing page in his catalog may indicate the chief departments in his vast Periodical room, where all issues, except the latest, are free to borrowers.

This reminds me that one of the principal changes in the world of print during the past fifty years is the steady encroachment of periodicals on books. When I was a boy ships carried huge bins of biscuits, highly durable in texture, which had been baked months before. To-day, whether on land or sea, we want bread which was baked this morning. Last week in New Jersey I met a young mechanic, skilful and inventive, who builds parts for

motor cars. Said he, "Woodworth's book on dies is of daily use to me. Woodworth wrote articles in his shop for the *American Machinist* and then gathered them into that book. Most manuals about machinery are two to three years behind the times. The *American Machinist*, week by week, is better than any book. It gives lots of pointers that will never be printed anywhere else. It illustrates all the latest inventions. The editor prints at once any good item sent to him about a new wrinkle to save material, labor, or power. If the paper had nothing but its advertisements, I would buy it just to read them; they show the best novelties in the market."

What this young reader says for the *American Machinist* I can repeat for the *Electrical World*. Last year a pressing task prevented my taking it from its wrappers. Early last January I gave the week to perusing the whole issue for 1912. I ended with the conviction that as a subscriber I had paid less than one-tenth the value of those fifty-two numbers. They presented information so varied, editorial comment so sensible, not to mention hundreds of news items, that I would rejoice were the subscription list of that paper, large as it is, doubled within one week from date. For the behoof of new libraries, and old libraries extending their periodical rooms, I would like to see the chief weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies of the world sent every year to a Court of Review, to have their claims compared in brief sentences. This listing might best appear early in each December, with a view to attracting subscribers for the new year.

Among the periodicals from public libraries which come to my desk is *The Newarker*, edited by Mr. J. C. Dana. Last January it mentioned the principal opportunities for instruction in Newark. A capital thing to do in every city and town of America. A manual on lathes rises to its fullest use when a mechanic translates its story into actual shop work. Public libraries long ago partnered themselves with public schools, greatly to the gain of both. Let public libraries become switchboards between museums and classrooms, botanical gardens and parks, and each will strengthen every other. Words are good, things are better, words plus things are best of all. Of high significance is the union of practice and theory now offered in the schools of great industrial concerns. The General

Electric Company at West Lynn, Massachusetts, and Schenectady, New York, teaches its apprentices a carefully planned round of shop work, with clear exposition of the scientific principles which underlie every task.

And now we arrive at the chief questions for a Bureau of Review, what should be the compass of its notes, and what should they tell? Perhaps a note should not exceed one hundred words, except when greater length is imperative. A note must be as concise as possible, consistently with saying all that it should. And what should it say? That question is likely to arouse a warm debate. At first we are certain to see notes of many types, and, in response to free criticism, the most suitable will set the style, as printers say. A note simply descriptive would tell who an author is, the scope and aim of his work, his qualifications for writing it, and for what readers his book is suited. As nobody objects to a good word, any special merit might have due mention. Symbols for elementary, intermediate, and advanced works are time-savers, particularly for the small libraries so much in the majority.

Some of our chieftains hold that criticism should have no place in a note. Mr. Edwin H. Anderson once submitted a book to two judges of equal and eminent ability; they gave verdicts diametrically opposed. A similar divergence sometimes comes out in the *Book Review Digest*, whose sources are carefully chosen. And even the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are not always unanimous. "Think," said Mr. Anderson to me, "of what the leading critics said in 1859 about 'The origin of species' and what their successors say now." Mr. Anderson places a high value on a systematic and thoroughgoing bibliography, such as Mr. Larned's "Literature of American history." He heartily wishes that surveys of the same breadth and quality could be published for every other important field of letters. Mr. Harrison W. Craver, of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, issues a monthly bulletin of his new books. About one-half the titles receive short notes of explanation, excluding criticism. These notes appear also in the card catalog, presenting a characteristic feature in a great library. Mr. Craver advocates brief lists on specific topics. They bear a date which defines their period of validity, and they can disregard the large array

of mediocre literature which is neither good nor bad.

In the course of my rounds last month, as a gatherer of evidence, it was cheering to call upon Mr. W. D. Johnston, the librarian of Columbia University. He told me that for some years, beginning with 1897, he edited a series of annotated cards in the department of English history. Occasionally a note was adverse, but he never heard a single objection. Perhaps because the wide Atlantic rolled between the criticised and their critic. Nothing has ever been too strongly urged against fault-finding based upon ignorance, bigotry, or malice. But fault-finding which proceeds upon solid grounds, clearly defined, should be courageously presented. In the rare cases where competent judges disagree in set terms, their conflicting views might be presented. A treatise in the main excellent, may have an erroneous and crudely argued chapter, which flaw is as much a fact as the portrait given as a frontispiece. A book which purports to be a biography may be only puffery in disguise. The masquerade is as much a fact as the map in colors which adorns the volume. A case of clear plagiarism and the omission of decisive evidence which an author should have adduced for the behoof of his readers, are facts as much as legibility of type and strength of binding.

The great editors of the world have always acted on this conviction, and that was one reason why they were great. Being mortal men they were not infallible, nor even inerrant, and while thoroughly aware of the social obloquy and financial cost of truth-telling, they told the truth. We have entered into their labors, and we owe them not only our gratitude, but the homage of imitation. I maintain that they placed their sympathy rightly when they bestowed it not upon authors and publishers, but upon the defenceless people asked to exchange their cash for what might not be worth buying. I hope and trust that in the councils of librarians regarding this question a wise courage will prevail. Only thus can we work toward curtailing the manufacture of books which are not books, and lift the standard of requirement to high-water mark. The difficulties of final, adverse decision are real; they can be met only by an editor-in-chief of the highest discernment and discretion. But no difficulties, however great,



warrant us in neglecting that most important and most useful of all our functions, the bringing books to the balances in the open view of all mankind. In the publishing trade it is notorious that most profit is reaped in issues of inferior quality, in cheap hackwork persistently advertised and shrewdly canvassed. It is our duty and privilege, along every path that we can find or make, to bring the best books into such prominence and acceptance that the weeds of literature will be overshadowed and fade away.

The common sense of mankind long ago sanctioned the profession of advocacy. Black sues White for libel, and each employs an attorney to present his arguments as forcefully as he can. A judge or jury hears both attorneys, listens with patience to their witnesses, and then brings in a verdict which, in the great majority of cases, is approved as just. Courts of law can here give a hint to public libraries. I trust that before the close of this year Mr. Craver, or some other leader of ours, will publish a list of the works of Professor Bergson, with references to the chief attacks directed against his philosophy, and to the best defence offered by his disciples.\* A similar list for the pragmatism of the late Professor William James would have high value and interest. Two topics, as wide apart as the poles, which might well receive the same treatment, are psychological research and the kinetograph in education.

Better than a reference to literature is literature itself. An illustration in point is a recent

little book on Woman Suffrage, in which arguments from leaders *pro* and *con* have been brought together and edited by Miss Edith M. Phelps. This volume, a model of compactness and inclusion, is one of a series of Debaters' handbooks issued by the H. W. Wilson Company, of Minneapolis. Thus far the series comprises no fewer than twenty-two current problems of American politics, economics and finance. Men with their hands on the public pulse remark that it is books such as these that people want to-day. Literature pure and simple, great poetry and fiction, essays and literary discussion, are steadily receding in popular demand. To-day everybody worth a fig earnestly desires to give new knowledge its utmost sweep, to honor truth by the fullest use. The conviction deepens that men can make much more of themselves than was ever before possible, if they so firmly resolve; they know for certain that many an evil, borne with fortitude by our forefathers as inevitable, tuberculosis, for example, may be wholly avoided as soon as we add obedience to knowledge. And while pain and suffering are steadily ousted from human life, let us observe the new boons of science and art, mechanical music and motion pictures at their best, photography in natural colors, the resistless supersedure of flame by that subtler kind of fire, electricity. All these gifts, and many more as golden, reach their full value, tell their whole story, only through the printed word, which it is your great trust to administer for the good of us all.

## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE LIBRARY AND THE BOOK STORE

By GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, of the Washington (D. C.) Public Library

It is a rare privilege for a public librarian to address a national association of booksellers—altogether too rare for the sake of the most cordial relations between the two most important book distribution agencies of the country. In responding to your request to talk about co-operation between the book store and the library I propose to speak only of the free public library (that is, to exclude the commercial circulating library), and I address myself especially to the co-operation

that is of most interest to you, namely, the co-operation on the part of the library that directly or indirectly helps the book store to increase book sales.

In order to pave the way for a brief description of the means and methods of such co-operation it seems desirable first to discuss briefly, though by no means fully, the fundamental question whether the library is not, after all, an influence hostile to the book store, interfering with and reducing the total sales of books below the point that might be reached but for its maintenance in the community.

That this is still an open question instead of

\* As this goes to press I receive from Mr. F. C. Hicks, assistant librarian, Columbia University, a bibliography of Professor Bergson, just issued.—G. I.



it being long ago settled in the minds of booksellers that the library is a help to them rather than a hindrance, is suggested by the fact that in the able article, "Book Publishing and Its Present Tendencies," in the April *Atlantic Monthly* (reprinted in the PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY of April 26) the distinguished publisher, Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company, in discussing and criticizing the effectiveness of the current agencies of book distribution, makes no mention of the public library. When in correspondence I asked him the reason for the omission he expressed the opinion that while libraries "are worthy of all encouragement" they still "are detrimental to the interests of publishers in that there can be no doubt that the purchase of books by individuals is curtailed by the increasing library facilities." If a leading publisher holds this opinion so strongly it is safe to say that some booksellers do too.

Mr. Brett claims that although there has been an enormous increase in the number of titles published each year, there has not been a corresponding increase in the bulk of book sales. As no figures are produced, this may be regarded as an opinion to be offset by other competent opinions to the contrary. If for the sake of argument it is granted that there has not been an increase in book sales commensurate with the growth of population and the increase of popular education there are other influences working so strongly in that direction as fully to explain the tendency without implicating the public library as a deterring factor. Some of these influences are the following:

APARTMENT HOUSES, MAGAZINES AND MOVING PICTURES CURTAIL BOOK BUYING.

In time past many families lived for several generations and died in spacious houses. Nowadays apartment house living and the frequent migration of families are not favorable to book owning. Motoring and world travel lure many of those whose economic condition and tastes formerly led them to remain at home and read the books they had bought. The swiftness of modern life and the multiplication of engagements, especially for those most interested in serious affairs, such as charities and reforms, require them to devote time once spent in their studies to attendance on com-

mittee meetings and in similar occupations. To meet the literary demands of such strenuous lives there are excellent newspapers and magazines with summaries, instead of books. The appalling multiplication of books makes it less and less possible for any one individual even to know the titles of all the worth-while books, much less to buy and read them. When it is added that the prices of the better books have been advancing, whereas the tendency of the prices of magazines and newspapers has been downward, and that the cost of the necessities of life has been increasing, so that the ability of the public to buy books has been reduced, it would not be strange should the sales of books not have expanded in proportion to education and population, especially when it is remembered that much of our increase in population has been in the form of immigrants, most of whom have probably not become book purchasers. The ubiquity of the moving picture theatre has undoubtedly been a strong factor in reducing the reading done by the young and by the comparatively uncultivated adults, and as a result has influenced their desire and ability to buy books. Right here it should be noted that many of these influences which tend to reduce the reading of books and the purchasing of books similarly affect library use unfavorably.

Whether the sales of books have gone on increasing with the expansion of the country, as I believe and as I know many booksellers believe, or whether they have simply held their own, at any rate I am sure that the library, instead of being a hostile influence tending to reduce book sales, is, on the contrary, a conserving influence, counteracting those other tendencies by keeping alive and fanning the flame of interest in books, so that for every sale of books to an individual that has been lost to the bookseller by reason of the presence of the desired book in the library, probably at least two sales of books have been made by reason of the library's existence and influence.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IS A GREAT CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

The public library stands in the community as the great continuation school. One of its most important functions is to furnish expensive reference books and technical journals that in-

dividuals cannot often afford to buy. Through the use of such material the earning capacity of large numbers of the community is being increased to such an extent as to lift them out of a state of economic dependence that precludes personal book ownership into one that makes book purchasing possible. The library also stands for good taste in literature. People without money cannot buy books. People without good taste do buy books, but I think it is safe to say that they cannot usually be depended upon to be steady and persistent readers and buyers. The public library also stands as the expert in the community for the choice of the best books, so that discriminating readers and buyers are coming more and more to depend for their own private purchases upon the selections made by the individual library or the organized choice of librarians as contained in the American Library Association *Booklist*. The public library is engaged in the business of converting as large a proportion of the community as its too meager support enables it to influence into the condition of being readers—not simply occasional readers, but habitual readers, not merely newspaper and magazine readers, but readers and lovers of books. It is also supplying effective help toward such economic independence as will enable its readers to own the books they most need as tools or most want as companions in their homes. The library, if well supported, reaches a far larger number than the book store can ever hope to have as customers. The library then sends onto the book store as customers as many as possible of the persons it has helped to bring up to an economic and esthetic state that demands private book ownership.

BOOKS TAKEN "ON APPROVAL" FROM LIBRARY  
AFTERWARDS BOUGHT BY READER.

To the person who is already economically and esthetically a possible book owner the public library need not be, and usually is not, a deterrent to book buying, for then the library is approached for expert advice and as a laboratory for experiment in book values preceding book purchasing. When the discriminating reader finds that the library has purchased a certain book, this fact puts the seal of public approval on the book and sends

him to the book store to buy it. Or, if he is still in doubt, he procures the library copy—gets it "on approval" from the library instead of from the book store—and if he finds it a necessary book for his private library proceeds to buy it from the bookseller. In this sense the public library is an institution for the display of sample copies of approved books—a sort of perpetual book advertising emporium, conducted at public expense.

But I think I hear some one object that at least the public library reduces the sum total of the sales of current fiction. This also we do not believe. The figures recently compiled by Mr. Fred E. Woodward show that fiction forms each year a smaller and smaller percentage of the total number of new publications. Of this progressively smaller number of books of fiction published the leading public libraries (those whose example is being more and more followed) are approving for purchase as appropriate to an educational institution a smaller and smaller number of titles. And of the comparatively small number of titles so approved, its book funds, always severely limited and for the most part definitely required for other classes of literature, are only a drop in the bucket to supply the number of copies of current popular successes demanded by the seekers after the latest sensation. It is my experience also that many of the current novels most insistently demanded by the well to do and rich, who might buy, are in many cases the very books that do not measure up to the library's standards. Such readers are referred to the book stores or to the commercial circulating libraries. Unless it is claimed that the library's failure to approve for purchase most of the new novels has a damning effect on their popularity, it cannot successfully be shown that in this field the public library's existence has any serious depressing effect on book sales.

This very sifting process, whether applied to fiction or other classes of books, is one of the most important functions of the library. It means too much economically to the public—both as regards purchases of books from the public purse and in helping the individual to spend his own book money wisely—to be omitted. It ought to be done by libraries all over the country to the end of influencing the

publication of a much smaller number of books that will better deserve being owned either by the public or by private individuals. In the interest of co-operation booksellers should, with a view to stable, remunerative business next year and every year, join in this movement for fewer and better books, instead of giving too much attention to present profits from weak books that ought never to have been published, and whose lives, if they can be said to be alive at all, are scarcely longer than that of yesterday's newspaper.

LIBRARIES AND BOOK SELLERS SHOULD JOIN IN MOVEMENT FOR FEWER AND BETTER BOOKS.

When the bookseller claims that there is no use in his trying to seek the co-operation of the public librarian or to respond to the overtures of co-operation made by the librarian, for anyway the library is taking his business, the librarian is inclined to conclude that the real reason for this attitude is that the public library stands for the best books and for good editions, readable type, durable paper and binding and artistic illustrations, whereas the bookseller, though he may appreciate these things, is ordinarily not averse to handling anything that is a book, and thinks he can make more money out of the sale of the poor and mediocre books rejected by the library than from those recommended by it. Very likely this attitude of mutual suspicion is unfair to both sides of this proposed co-operative alliance. Before there can be any successful co-operation such suspicion should be eliminated. Another stone of stumbling in the road toward co-operation that should be removed is the thought in either the mind of the librarian or the bookseller that the only interest the bookseller has in the library is to sell books to it. If there is any doubt in the mind of the bookseller that the librarian sincerely believes that there should be private book owning in his town, that should be dissipated. If there is a public librarian who so unduly and mistakenly magnifies the functions of his library as to think that if it were properly supported there would be no room for personal book ownership, he should be put in a glass case and preserved as a curiosity.

I have thus far tried to show that the public library is not a menace to the existence

of the book store, but is, on the contrary, from its very nature an influence conserving the interest in books and reading, including not simply the reading of publicly owned books, but also, wherever possible and economically justified and required, the reading of privately owned books. I also hold that the public librarian defeats his own ends who does not also encourage private ownership of worthy books.

HOW CAN THE LIBRARIAN COOPERATE?

How can the librarian co-operate with the bookseller in the sale of books? What measures is he justified in taking as a professional man, employed by the public and serving only the public interest? At once I answer that whatever he may do as a private individual, in his public capacity he is justified in encouraging the private ownership of such books, and such only, as he has in his own library or would be willing to have there. In other words, the librarian, as librarian, is not justified in specifically co-operating in the encouragement of the sale of any but approved books. This means that although the bookseller may continue to sell books which do not measure up to the library's standards, the librarian can only participate by offering his official encouragement in the sale of approved books or books worthy of his approval. If I am correctly informed, the experience of the ordinary book store is that upwards of 25 per cent. only of its sales are of books specifically asked for; that is, by people who know exactly what they want when they enter the store; the remaining 75 per cent. are from stock displayed or by the suggestions of salesmen. As a basis, therefore, of a co-operation in which the librarian would be willing to participate without stultifying his professional standards, which demand the distribution of approved books, there must be on the part of the bookseller a reasonable regard for such standards, both in choosing his stock and in pushing sales. By this I do not mean that the bookseller should turn the business of buying his stock over to the librarian, but I do mean that a bookseller cannot long hope for enthusiastic co-operation from the librarian if he persists in filling his most prominent tables with weak, trashy or salacious novels or low-grade, badly printed, crudely illustrated chil-

dren's books. The librarian should be reasonable and recognize that the book store is a commercial enterprise conducted to make money; but the bookseller should in turn recognize that the library is an educational institution and that the public librarian is an educational officer. If, therefore, the bookseller thinks the library's co-operation is worth having he should recognize that it is reasonable to expect it only so far as the librarian is convinced that by such co-operation the general educational purpose of the library (the distribution of good books in the community) may be forwarded. If the bookseller recognizes that the librarian can co-operate only on this basis and still wants the library co-operation badly enough to meet the conditions, then the public librarian should by all means respond. The library profession is deeply interested in having strong (and therefore profitable) book stores in all considerable towns in America to supplement the work of the local public libraries. If the sale of good books is made more profitable it is possible that fewer bad books will be published and sold to undermine the work the public libraries are trying to accomplish.

EFFORTS OF LIBRARIAN TO ENCOURAGE BOOK  
BUYING MUST BE SUPPLEMENTAL TO HIS  
WORK OF SUPPLYING THEM FREE.

It must, of course, be clearly understood that any efforts put forth by the librarian in the direction of encouraging readers to procure books by purchase must be secondary and supplemental to his first work, which is to supply them free. In so far as his resources will permit he is in duty bound to supply to all members of his constituency—the rich who are able to buy their own books, but whose taxes support the library, as well as the poor who cannot afford to buy—the books asked for, so far as they are approved and can be afforded. But those who want to buy books, or who could be induced to buy, form no small part of the community. It is to the library's advantage to increase this number, provided the buying is intelligent and discriminating. Such buyers, to be encouraged by the library, include those who believe in building up a well-rounded private library, to consist of the best reference books, the worthiest editions of the classics, ancient and

modern, together with a discriminating choice of modern works as they appear; the collectors of specialties; those who need expensive books that the library cannot afford to buy; the readers who believe in owning all the books they read (no small number); persons of literary tastes but with slender purses who need a few well chosen books as constant companions and tools; makers of gifts to literary friends, who are often not pleased with the results of well-meaning but misguided efforts; parents and teachers who wish to give Christmas and birthday gifts and who regard the reading of their children as a matter of serious importance or who may want to take no chance of possible germs in public library books; and the large class of mechanics, engineers, business men, clerks, housekeepers, professional men, etc., who, having tested out many books drawn from the public library's rich stores, have found a few books that they must buy in order to have them always at hand for use in their every-day affairs.

HOW BOOK SELLERS AND LIBRARIANS MAY CO-  
OPERATE IN BOOK EXHIBITS.

The foregoing questions are so fundamental to the co-operative relations possible between the library and the book store that I trust that the discussion has proved helpful, even though it has left less time than I should like for description of actual and possible co-operative enterprises. Taking my own library as somewhat typical the following are some of the things that have been done:

Beginning in 1904 the Public Library in Washington has each year conducted in the weeks preceding Christmas an exhibition of books suitable for gifts. Some years the exhibition has been large and has included a selection from the best current and classic adult books, as well as children's books. In many cases new, clean copies have been bought especially for exhibition purposes. For two or three seasons a catalog of the exhibition was printed, with prices furnished by the leading local booksellers. At least once two local booksellers co-operated in the cost of the printed catalog, each of them distributing special imprint editions. The catalogs distributed by the library stated that the books could be bought at the book stores (without mentioning names); the catalog distributed by

the stores stated that the books had been chosen by the library and could be seen there. In other years the library had co-operated with libraries in other cities, securing imprinted editions of catalogs (especially of children's Christmas gift books) compiled elsewhere. Last Christmas the library did not issue a catalog, but did hold an exhibition of children's books. On special days the public was invited to hear the children's librarian discuss the books exhibited and the principles of selecting books for children. On other occasions the children's librarian and other representatives of the library have accepted invitations (sometimes seeking such invitations) to address women's clubs and parent-teacher associations on books for Christmas gifts. Often the books recommended have been sent by the library to the club meetings for examination. Always in connection with such exhibits at the library publishers' Christmas and other book lists have been given away in large numbers in addition to the library's own list of recommended books. Hundreds of copies of Mr. E. W. Mumford's pamphlet, "Choosing Books for Boys and Girls," extracted from his address to this association a year ago, "Juvenile Readers as An Asset," were given away to parents last Christmas. Samples of priced catalogs issued by typical public libraries are on exhibition on the platform. I also have for distribution to all persons present copies of a list entitled "The Child's Books: a List Recommended for Owning and Reading," just issued by my own library. This list is based on a group of books collected as the result of years of experience. The books are permanently on exhibition in the office of the head of our children's department. Parents and teachers so constantly came to us for advice in the matter of the reading of the children and to inquire what books to buy for them that this model collection of books desirable for the child to own has been gradually formed to answer their questions. This list was not printed until it was learned that the local booksellers could actually secure the books and until the prices had been revised by two dealers.

MANY LIBRARIES ISSUE LISTS TO STIMULATE  
PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Among the catalogs issued by libraries for the specific purpose of stimulating and in-

fluencing the purchase of books should be mentioned one entitled "The Child's Own Library," issued by the Brooklyn Public Library, first in 1907 and reissued in 1911 and 1912. This list, issued in handsome form, is priced and annotated. The Rochester Public Library recently distributed 7,000 copies of its priced list, "Books for a Child's Library," at the child welfare exhibit in that city. Of earlier editions of the same list the Rochester librarian, while librarian at Louisville, had distributed 10,000 copies. Nearly 30,000 of the list had also been used for distribution purposes by thirty other library and six state library commissions. Similar lists have for several years been issued by the St. Louis Public Library, by the Buffalo Public Library and by the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn. In fact the plan of holding such an exhibition was begun by Miss Plummer at Pratt Institute in 1892.

Not many public libraries are so fortunate as to have as their chief librarians former booksellers, though there are several holding such positions. One of these, Mr. Walter L. Brown, librarian at Buffalo, reports that the booksellers of that city believe as he does, that libraries create readers and book buyers. His 1912 Christmas list and a recent list of books for Boy Scouts both give prices and suggestions as to purchasing books from dealers. The librarian at Kansas City reports that in 1908, while he was librarian at St. Joseph, Mo., he distributed 10,000 copies of a priced list of industrial arts books. Notwithstanding the fact that all the books were in the library the local booksellers reported very heavy calls for titles under each of the occupations covered by the list. An example of co-operation on the part of a manufacturer of filing devices and bookcases is the issuing by the Globe-Wernicke Company of an attractive list, "The World's Best Books." This list includes most of the famous lists of titles, such as those compiled by Sir John Lubbock, President Eliot, Colonel Roosevelt, etc. This firm reports that it has furnished over 750,000 copies of this pamphlet to more than 500 different libraries for distribution. The libraries distributing them have included those at Spokane, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, Newark, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Washington, Denver, Springfield, Mass., etc. Undoubtedly the



distribution of this list has influenced not simply library reading, but also the sale of books.

OR DISTRIBUTE 'ATTRACTIVE PUBLISHERS'  
CATALOGS.

For years I have followed the plan whenever a particularly attractive publisher's classified list of books came to my desk of asking the publisher to furnish the library quantities of the list for distribution. If the library had, or could afford to buy all or nearly all the titles, the publisher was asked to supply an imprint edition, or the list was stamped "These books are in the Public Library," or "Most of these books are in the Public Library," as the case might be. Thousands of such advertising pamphlets have been distributed and as they are priced they are undoubtedly used as personal purchase lists.

HELPING LIBRARY PATRONS IN BOOK BUYING.

For years also in my own library, in common with other public libraries, the personal influence of the librarian and his assistants has been exerted in communicating to readers the love of the books treasured by librarians (for some of us are book lovers and not simply library administrators and purveyors of books) that leads to book purchasing. In our reference room we keep a copy of the United States catalog for the principal purpose of helping readers to look up the prices of books with a view to purchase. Librarians are constantly giving personal advice, addressing clubs and writing for newspapers on the subject of book ownership. Witness a recent brief article on the book review page of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch by Dr. A. E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, with the caption "A Man's Own Library." Just now the Cleveland Public Library, in an effort to help poor people economize, is circulating large numbers of Gibbs' Economical Cooking. In each copy a slip is pasted saying that copies may be bought at the principal booksellers at 15 cents each.

If I have made my points that the library does want to encourage personal book ownership and is somewhat widely employing methods that influence such ownership it remains for me only to make a few suggestions in conclusion.

Whenever the bookseller is convinced that the library's help is worth having, is it unreasonable to expect that he, rather than the librarian, will make the first move toward establishing co-operative relations? Remember that librarians have their professional dignities to uphold and that many of them do not often care to risk rebuffs. Not unnaturally many librarians would be quite willing to respond to suggestions for specific co-operation in this field who would never attempt to initiate it.

The first paper yesterday suggests one line of co-operation. It appears that some book stores are holding staff meetings for the discussion of books, just as libraries are holding meetings of their staffs for the same purpose; also that you have a school for training salesmen and saleswomen, just as we have library training schools and apprentice classes. I suggest the formation of local leagues composed jointly of library and bookselling people for the interchange of ideas, especially to increase knowledge of books on the part of those participating, in order the better to increase the love of books in our common constituencies.

BOOKSELLER SHOULD SACRIFICE PART OF PROFIT  
RATHER THAN LOSE LIBRARY TRADE.

The bookseller should strive to hold the public library trade, as a matter of pride as an efficient bookman in the community, to help swell his total sales and thus to get better discounts, to keep the bookseller in touch with the better grade of books such as the library is buying and in order to know what the public library has, in expectation that the presence of the book in the library will create other business. The bookseller should, if necessary to hold it, be prepared to do the library business at a smaller profit per volume, realizing that the library is a large buyer, that all library accounts are collectible, and that the library purchases first and last for replacements a lot of so-called "dead" stock,—stock that otherwise could not be sold. With a spirit that will make for closer co-operation between the two associations (the American Library Association and this association) it should not be difficult to persuade librarians to purchase from local dealers more generally than they do at present.

Issue lists in co-operation with the library,



sharing the cost, agreeing on the editions, not with reference to those the bookseller has in stock (unless they are acceptable to the librarian), but using the editions recommended by the librarian. The librarian should in turn be willing to agree to editions that are practicable, easily obtainable, and of which the sales will yield a profit. The bookseller should then stock the titles, or at least secure the books promptly on order, for only thus can he keep faith with library and customers.

Why should not booksellers generally subscribe for the monthly A. L. A. *Booklist*, which contains the books approved by the American Library Association for library purchase, use it for suggestions in buying stock, have copies for consultation by customers, and even secure imprint editions for distribution among the most discriminating of them? Why cannot the booksellers get publishers to print on the wrappers of new books the brief notices contained in the A. L. A. *Booklist* instead of some of the puffery now used?

#### THE PROPOSED BOY SCOUT LIBRARY.

The management of the Boy Scouts of America has made arrangements with the largest reprint firm in the country to issue at low prices reprint editions of books found successful by libraries and selected and approved by a committee of professional librarians to compete with and drive out the weak stuff now published as Boy Scout books. Will the booksellers co-operate by pushing these books?

Finally let me appeal to every bookseller as an influential member of his own community not to regard the public library as a hostile influence, something to be tolerated and to be supported only under protest, but to be an enthusiastic library supporter. Support the library because it deserves your support as a citizen; support it because it is making readers and probable book buyers; support it, if for no other reason, because the library needs in your town and everywhere far more books than it is ever able to buy and a far larger number of copies of books, replaced oftener with clean copies. The book purchases of the libraries of the country total no small figure; they should be many times larger and you should sell them the books.

#### ADDITIONS TO SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

By W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian of Columbia University*

THIS supplement to the report on "Special collections in libraries in the U. S.," issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education last autumn, includes information regarding (1) new collections added to libraries, (2) collections which have increased notably during the past year, and (3) collections which have been made more available by published catalogs.

Among collections of general value recently described in published catalogs are the following:

Library of Congress, *Checklist of American 18th century newspapers in the Library of Congress*. 1912. 186 p.

Virginia State Library, *A list of newspapers in the Virginia State Library, Confederate Museum and Valentine Museum*. Richmond, 1912. 425 p. with local and chronological list.

Harvard University has acquired the Widener collection described in *Catalogue of some of the more important mss. and drawings in the library of H. E. Widener*. Phila., priv. pr., 1910. 102 copies.

#### PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, RELIGION

Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. A Spinoza collection, 424 v., including a nearly complete collection of original editions and translations of Spinoza's writings.

Columbia University. Wundt collection, 138 v., including 119 v. by Wundt.

New York State Library. A collection of material relating to the Shakers, 58 v., 340 pamphlets, 50 broadsides, and 133 mss.

Union Theological Seminary, New York. Moral and religious education, 900 v., in addition to numerous lesson series.

#### HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY

Library of Congress. *Checklist of American 18th century newspapers in the Library of Congress*. 1912. 186 p.

New York State Library. The Edward Eggleston collection on American colonial history, 2500 v., especially strong in works relating to the American Indians.

New York Public Library. North American Indians, 1000 v.

New York State Library. The William Beer collection of 300 atlases and 2967 maps and charts, especially rich in material relating to the Spanish part of North America.

Virginia State Library, Richmond. *List of the official publications of the Confederate state government in the Virginia State Library and the library of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society*. 1912. 47-65 p.

University of North Carolina. North Carolina collection now numbers 2058 v.

Library of Congress collections relating to the history of Mexico now number 1900 v.

and 400 p.; of Central America, 700 v. and 200 p.

New York Public Library. *List of works relating to the West Indies*. 1912. 392 p. From its *Bulletin*, Jan.-Aug., 1912.

Harvard University. Brazil history, probably unrivaled in this country. Includes a collection of broadside laws and decrees, 1808 on, 400 items.

Library of Congress. The Napoleonic collection of the late Major Karow, 300 v.

Harvard University possesses nearly all the works listed in Luigi Manzoni, *Bibliografia degli statuti, ordini e leggi dei municipii italiani*, Bologna, 1876-9. 2 v.

Harvard University. Portuguese history, probably unrivaled in this country. Includes the *Gazetas de Lisboa*, 1715 on.

New York American Museum of Natural History. Arctic exploration, scientific travels, 400 v., including 200 v. from the collection of Albert Operti. Antarctic exploration, 100 v.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE

Library of Congress. *List of references on the conservation of natural resources in the U. S.* 1912. 110 p.

New York State Library. The library of Pierre Emile Levasseur, the French economist, 15,000 titles, especially strong in works relating to population, colonies, and commercial geography.

Johns Hopkins University. Chartist literature.

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has now nearly complete sets of the reports on factory inspection of all foreign countries; reports on strikes and lockouts of ten foreign countries; reports of industrial conciliation and arbitration boards in this and foreign countries; good collections of material on coöperation, prices and cost of living, industrial insurance, industrial education, accident prevention, labor legislation and immigration; nearly complete sets of the journals and proceedings of the important trade unions in this country and files of American labor papers for recent years.

Library of Congress. *List of references on employer's liability and workmen's compensation*. 1911. 106 p.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Library, New York. Workingmen's insurance, 300 titles, of which about 200 are German.

Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library. *Housing*. 1912. 45 p. From its *Bulletin*, Dec., 1911.

Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington. *List of references to publications pertaining to the government ownership of railways*. 1913. 16 p.

New York State Library. The library of General N. R. Curtis relating to capital punishment, 300 titles.

Library of Congress. *Select list of references on capital punishment*. 1912. 45 p.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE, LAW

New York Public Library. *List of charters, ordinances and collected documents*, in its *Bulletin*, 16:631-719, 799-871, 883-945; 17:255-96, Sept., Nov., Dec., 1912; Jan., 1913.

Library of Congress. *Select list of references on initiative, referendum, and recall*. 1912. 102 p.

Chicago Public Library. *Checklist of books and pamphlets on municipal government in the free public libraries of Chicago*. 1911. 44 p., 800 titles.

Harvard University Law Library. The Rawle collection of Bar Association proceedings, 800 v. The Harvard collection is now believed to be complete, the only complete collection in existence.

Massachusetts State Library. *Hand list of legislative sessions and session laws, statutory revisions, compilations, codes, etc., and constitutional conventions of the United States and its possessions and of the several states to May, 1912*. 634 p.

Harvard University Law Library acquired a part of the library of George Dunn, of Woolley Hall, near Maidenhead, Eng. Chiefly early English statutes and legal mss., 355 lots.

New York State Library. A complete collection of all English editions of Blackstone.

Association of the Bar, New York, acquired the library of J. K. Van de Copello, of The Hague, 2400 v., nearly all on Roman law, particularly rich in old texts of the 15th-17th centuries. The association's entire collection on this subject numbers about 3900 v.

#### ART, MUSIC

St. Louis City Art Museum. The Russell Sturgis collection of literature on the fine arts, 4000 v.

*Check list of references on city planning*, in *Special Libraries*, 3:61-123, May, 1912. A preliminary check list based on material in the Library of Congress, Harvard University, and other libraries.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Cochrane collection of illuminated oriental mss.

New York Public Library. The William A. Spencer collection of illustrated books.

Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, collection on the history of costume.

Brooklyn Public Library. Music, 7000 v., including 1500 v. on music and 5500 v. of music.

#### LITERATURE

Columbia University. The dramatic library of Professor Brander Matthews, 2568 v., including American drama, 650 v.; English, 1065 v.; French, 545 v. The Sheridan collection numbers 156 v., William Dunlap, 25 plays.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Cochrane collection of illuminated Oriental mss.

Library of Congress. Deimard collection of Judaica, 9936 v.

Wellesley College. The George Herbert Palmer collection of first editions of all English translations of Homer's *Odyssey*; listed in his translation published in 1884, 20 v.

*Chronological list of Massachusetts almanacs, 1639-1850*, by Charles L. Nicols, American Antiquarian Society, *Proceedings*, 22:41-134, April, 1912. Indicates location.

University of Pennsylvania. The Joseph Jackson collection of early American drama, 363 plays, representing 192 dramatists, mostly published before 1865. Among them are 25 by William Dunlap and 19 by John Howard Payne. *Old Penn*, 11:437-8, Dec. 28, 1912.

Yale University. *First and other rare editions in the Elizabethan Club Library*, in its library report, 1912, p. 52-59. To Milton, p. 52-57.

New York Public Library. English almanacs of the 18th and 19th centuries, 4000 pieces.

Harvard University. Early editions of Defoe.

Wellesley College. An almost complete collection of first editions of the works of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, presented by Professor G. H. Palmer, 86 v.

Yale University. The William A. Speck collection of Goetheana, about 10,000 pieces, including all the first and important editions, most of the translations, an extensive collection of Goethe portraits, and an almost complete collection of Goethe medals, etc.

Columbia University now has a collection of German literature since 1871, representing 358 authors and numbering 745 titles in 1691 volumes.

Brown University Library. The Dante collection made by W. Chambers, an Englishman living in Florence, 2000 volumes and pamphlets.

#### SCIENCE

Johns Hopkins University. Abbé meteorological collection.

American Chemical Society, New York. The library is especially strong in chemical bibliography and is complete in German dissertations from 1882 to date. It includes 3250 v. on pure chemistry and 8850 on applied chemistry.

Library of Congress. Henry Carrington Bolton collection on chemistry and alchemy, 1631 v., described in Dr. Bolton's *Select bibliography of chemistry*, Washington, 1893, p. 943-1067.

N. Y. Botanical Garden. The Charles F. Cox collection of Darwiniana, 236 items, includes 179 titles of books, etc., by Dar-

win; Catalog in N. Y. Botanical Garden *Bulletin*, 14:2-29, Jan., 1913.

#### MEDICINE

Washington University, St. Louis. The Julius Pagel collection, 2500 titles, especially rich in works dealing with the history of medicine and the teaching of medicine.

Yale University. *List of medical serials (including public health reports) in the Yale University Library*, 1912, p. 403-45.

Columbia University. The physiological library of Professor John G. Curtis, 3783 v., 2838 pam.

John Crerar Library. Henry Gradie collection on the eye and ear, 4000 v.

#### AGRICULTURE, ENGINEERING

Cornell University. The agricultural library of the late Professor John Craig, said to be one of the most complete and valuable in the country, 5000 v.

Seattle Public Library. *Harbors and docks*, 1913. 40 p.

Library of Congress. *Select list of references on fire prevention*, in *Special Libraries*, 4:28-39, Feb., 1913.

John Crerar Library. Octave Chanute collection on aviation, 1500 v.

Pittsburgh Carnegie Library. *Brick manufacture and bricklaying*, 1912. 32 p. From its *Bulletin*, Jan., 1912.

N. Y. Public Library. *List of works relating to city wastes and street hygiene*, 1912, 55 p. From its *Bulletin*, 16:731-83, Oct., 1912.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The G. E. Dering collection on electrical engineering, 30,000 v.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York. The library has 6500 v., of which 2500 v. relate to the scientific and technical aspects of telephony, 4000 v. and p. to the business aspects.

New York Public Library. The Military Service Institution has deposited its library, 8000 v.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Naval architecture, 1774 v. 538 p.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Virginia State Library. *Finding list of books relating to printing, book industries, libraries, and bibliography in the Virginia State Library*, 233 p.

N. Y. Public Library. Charles C. Beale shorthand collection, 1884 v., 2506 p., especially strong in periodicals and in early American and English textbooks.

Columbia University. The shorthand collection of Rev. Samuel M. Jackson, 166 v., 280 pam.

New York State Library. The Adolf Growoll collection on bookselling and advertising, 1000 titles.

New York State Library. The William Beer collection on bibliography, 2300 v.

# MEMORIAL MEETING IN HONOR OF JOHN SHAW BILLINGS

On the afternoon of Friday, April 25, 1913, the friends of Dr. Billings came together in the Stuart Gallery of the New York Public Library to commemorate his life and services. His leadership in varied fields, medicine, bibliography, and library science was described by those who had known him and worked with him, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Sir William Osler, Dr. William H. Welch, Andrew Carnegie, Richard R. Bowker, and J. L. Cadwalader.

For the library and bibliographical portions, quotations from the addresses are here given.

## ADDRESS BY DR. WEIR MITCHELL

Dr. Mitchell said, in part:

"We are met here to-day to do honor to a man whose modesty prevented the general public from ever understanding how remarkable was the personality of John Shaw Billings. It is in itself a tribute to him that it becomes necessary to devote our grateful voices to praise him and to invite several hundred persons together to commemorate on this notable occasion the various forms of usefulness which characterized his life of laborious days. We praise those who, through years of work, attain a high level of achievement in any one direction, but this friend of whom I speak was a person of multiplied potencies, who lavished on his way through life opportunities for wealth and fame, any one of which would have tempted a man more eager than he for riches or more avid after renown. . . . To enable you to realize how early was the development of the qualities which made him great, I go back to his youth. The whole story has unusual interest, and like the rest of this wonderful life, should be told at length in a biography which would be brilliant with examples of how he overcame obstacles, without some knowledge of which you have not by any means the whole of the story of John Shaw Billings.

"It falls to me to condense this necessary preface to what I have to say of his surgical career. This man, destined to be so great, in the fifteenth year of his boyhood with his scanty savings bought a Latin dictionary and grammar and resolutely taught himself that tongue in order that he might not be puzzled with occasional Latin quotations he came upon in his reading, which already was beginning to be extensive. With small amounts saved from his earnings from tutoring in the summers he passed through Miami University, receiving the A.B. degree in 1857. In his last year at college he added to his resources in a rather significant way, on account of his youth. A showman, who was exhibiting pictures on a screen to country audiences in Indiana, was so embarrassed by his inability to explain them while he used the machinery of the show that Dr. Billings offered to assist him; and so this young fellow during the summer went with

the showman from place to place, lecturing on whatever pictures were exhibited on whatever lands they portrayed. How he prepared himself, or with what imagination he went into these stories, I do not know. In this way he acquired enough to carry him through the academic work and to enter the Medical College of Ohio, whence he was graduated in 1860. During the period of his medical study he was enabled to pay his way by taking care of the dissecting room, no very agreeable task, and by living in the college itself. Of all these years of privation he spoke to me once or twice a little sadly, with assurances of his belief that he never altogether recovered from the effect of one winter in which he lived on seventy-five cents a week, chiefly, as he told me, on milk and eggs. After completing his course in medicine in 1860 he became more at ease." Dr. Mitchell then spoke at length of Dr. Billings's services during the war.

## ADDRESS BY SIR WILLIAM OSLER

Sir William Osler paid especial tribute to Dr. Billings' bibliographical achievement: "I speak of Dr. Billings with the reverence inspired by a friendship of nearly thirty years, and I bring officially the appreciative recognition of his great work of the Bibliographical Society of Great Britain, of which he was a much esteemed honorary member and of which I happen to be president.

"Of only one aspect of Dr. Billings' work I can speak with full knowledge. As a medical bibliographer he occupies a unique position. There have been great students of medical literature since Conrad Gesner, the Swiss Pliny, wrote his famous "*Bibliotheca universalis*"—Haller, Ploucquet, Haeser, Young, Eloy, Boyle, Forbes and Watt—but their labors are Lilliputian in comparison with the Gargantuan undertaking which occupied the spare moments in some thirty years of Dr. Billings' life. It is interesting that the conception of a great bibliography should have come to him while a young man. In a paper on early reminiscences he speaks of an aspiration 'to establish for the use of American physicians a fairly complete medical library, and in connection with this to prepare a comprehensive catalog and index which should spare medical teachers and writers the drudgery of consulting ten thousand or more different indexes or turning over the leaves of as many volumes to find a dozen or so references of which they might be in search.'

"The opportunity came in 1864, when he was assigned to duty in the Surgeon-General's Office. There had been a few volumes connected with the office since the days of Surgeon-General Lovell in 1836, and during the war additions were made by Surgeon-General Hammond and by Drs. Otis and Woodward—names memorable in the history of American medicine; but supported ably in his efforts by successive surgeons-general and liberal grants from Congress Dr. Billings was able in

a few years to collect one of the largest and most complete medical libraries in the world. In 1895, when he retired, there were 308,445 volumes and pamphlets and 4335 portraits; and at the present time the library is the largest of its kind in the world, containing upwards of half a million volumes and more than 5000 portraits.

"A single volume catalog was issued in 1872, a three volume one in 1873-74, and in 1876 his big plan took shape in a 'specimen fasciculus' of a new catalog. After four years of hard work, in which he was greatly helped by Dr. Robert Fletcher, volume 1 of the 'Index catalogue' was issued, and thereafter year by year volumes appeared with extraordinary regularity, and in 1895 series 1 was completed—fifteen great volumes each of nearly 1000 pages. No undertaking in bibliography of the same magnitude dealing with a special subject had even been issued, and its extraordinary value was at once appreciated all over the world. The second series followed the first, and is now rapidly approaching completion.

"While the catalog only represents the contents of the Surgeon-General's Library, it really is an exhaustive index of medical literature. So general were Dr. Billings' interests that all departments of medicine are represented, and there is not a subject, as there is scarcely an author of note, ancient or modern, not in the catalog."

Dr. William M. Welch then spoke of Dr. Billings' influence in the medical world, his advocacy of the new barracks-like style of hospital, and his contributions to sanitary science.

ADDRESS BY MR. CARNEGIE

Life and death, the twin mysteries of all forms, from the blade of grass to the human brain, are ever crowding upon us—ever remaining unsolved. We can only bow in silence to the inevitable. Better so—better so. When one of our circle, possessed of unusual gifts and the master of great agencies of progress, passes away and is to us lost apparently forever, we murmur, "Why—oh, why?" No answer comes. We gather to-day upon such an occasion, and bowing our heads and hearts we murmur acquiescence to this stern decree of loss, beyond our ken, which it may be folly to question. We bow to the inevitable, and taking up again the duties of life which lie before us, we labor in the path of duty, awaiting our summons hence. May we follow the example of our friend, whose loss to-day we mourn.

His was a long and arduous task, resolutely performed from beginning to end for man's elevation and advancement. Beginning in 1857, by graduating from Miami University, then receiving his degree in medicine in 1860, he entered the army, and rose from station to station, as medical officer, until called to Wash-

ington in 1864, he was placed in charge of various important works, each performed in succession with such masterly skill as to lead to other appointments, until Dr. Billings stood foremost in his wide domain, his crowning service at last being rendered to this magnificent unequalled library in which we now stand and which must ever be associated with his genius—yes, genius—I can use no word less inspiring. The directorship in this library, his crowning work, brought me into close contact with him whose loss we mourn, and so deeply did his abilities impress me we ventured to ask his advice upon founding the institution of research at Washington, which has been referred to here. We found him the master, as if he had studied the problem for years, and to-day to him we are indebted for its successful establishment with Prof. Gillman in command. Upon Mr. Gillman's assignment elsewhere, as successor the present head was found and recommended by Dr. Billings, then chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Prof. Woodward has more than fulfilled our most sanguine expectations.

Knowledge is said to consist of two elements: what you yourself know and, second, what you know how and where to obtain, and of both departments our dear friend was master. Apart from his wonderful powers of the brain, his heart was tender, and many a tired or labored employe feels to-day he has lost a loving and tender friend. He was always just, always considerate; a man of both head and heart, and during his long, useful, pure and noteworthy life it was a privilege to know him, as an example we should do well to treasure and follow. For of him it can be truly said, he lived a kindly pure life, above reproach; and by faithful administration of great tasks committed to him, surrounded by tributes of friends, he left the world better than he found it. If the highest worship of God be service to man, there he stands—his service to man has been testified to by the leading authorities in different positions to-day. When shall we look upon his like again? We, his sorrowing friends assembled here to honor his memory, have never known one of whom it can be more safely predicted,

"If there's another world, he lives in bliss,  
Because he made the best of this."

ADDRESS BY MR. BOWKER

We come not to bury a great man, but to praise him, to declare that his spirit cannot be buried in the grave. I bring, to the memory of John Shaw Billings, though sadly yet with rejoicing, on behalf of the American Library Association, of which he was a past president, of the New York State Library Association, of the New York Library Club, of which also he had been president, the homage of the library profession, and, as a trustee of the sister library system in Brooklyn, the tribute of all



who are interested in library work. Sadly I say, because his great personality is shrouded from our mortal sight beyond the mists and mystery of death, yet with rejoicing because from the years that are told there will be abiding and eternal influence through the years that are to come. Dr. Billings was a great librarian because he was a great man. He was a member of the executive profession, whose members—it may be a great banker, a great merchant, a great manufacturer, a great lawyer, a great bishop, a great president, a great librarian—are always leaders, commanders of men and of affairs. He did many things well; he could have done almost anything well. He had an instinct for books, the keen eye and the sure touch for the value of them; and this brought him into that part of his life work of which I have to speak. Years ago, Oliver Wendell Holmes, describing a visit of Dr. Billings to his private library in Cambridge, told how he came into the room, looked around, darted at a book, which was the most valuable volume on the shelves, examined it, replaced it, took another survey and made tracks for a second book, which was the second most valuable book in the collection; and Dr. Holmes twinkled: "Why, sir, Dr. Billings is a bibliophile of such eminence that I regard him as a positive danger to the owner of a library, if he is ever let loose in it alone." But Dr. Billings' probity would stand even that test.

With this instinct for books, when toward the close of the war, at 27, he came to the Surgeon-General's Office, he had the great vision of the growth of the few hundred books of that day into the great medical library which is now one of his monuments, the greatest in the world, with its round half-million books and pamphlets. From this came the great subject catalog which is his triumph in bibliography, and from this in turn came, in association with that other bibliographical enthusiast, Frederick Leyboldt, the "Index medicus," so that at one time he had going on three enterprises of which each in itself would tax the strength of any one strong man. Our library friend, MacAlister of London, tells of how after the close of a long and arduous official day he once found Dr. Billings "resting," on his couch, with a monument of medical periodicals on the right, which were slowly diminishing while he carefully marked the indexing of the periodical of the moment in whatever language it might be, and made it part of the increasing monument on the left. This was an example of his untiring "rest." It was the same library friend to whom he said once, when MacAlister was wondering at the extent of his work, "I will let you into the secret. There is nothing really difficult if you only begin. Some people contemplate a task until it looms so big it seems impossible. But I just begin, and it gets done somehow. There would be no coral islands if the first bug sat down and began to wonder how the job was to be done." This is pleasant illustration, both

of the doctor's method and of the genial humor of which many knew little.

After his thirty years' work in the Surgeon-General's Office and his retirement from the army he took up, as you have heard, what he thought was the final work of his life, in connection with the professorship of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania. But a new and final chapter, perhaps the greatest chapter in his life, was to open. For in 1895 he was called to the directorship of the New York Public Library, on the Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. It is the business of a board of trustees, whether library or other, to find the right executive for their work and then to support him. That the trustees of this library did in finding Dr. Billings, and we have here the monument of the seventeen years of growth which have come so largely from their wise decision. *Si monumentum videre circumspice*. He came to this work at the age of fifty-eight, when most men begin to think of resting from their labors. He found the Astor Library, and the Lenox Library as well, in archaic condition, with books shelved in fixed location, with incomplete and incongruous catalogs, a staff of only forty persons, and short hours and short shrift for the public. Not satisfied with either of the standard classifications for a large library, he worked out an individual system of classification and arrangement, brought together, standardized, completed, and unified catalogs for both libraries, and made corresponding development everywhere. The first thought of the trustees was for an adequate central building, and in 1897 Dr. Billings roughed out a post-card plan for this library, which will remain among its most treasured possessions, embodying as it does the essential features of this great building, with its remarkable coördination in location of the many special libraries which it comprises. He saw the need of a wide branch system, and planned the consolidation into the system of the eleven branches of the free circulating library; and now, thanks to the splendid donation of \$5,000,000 for which the city has to thank Mr. Carnegie's confidence in Dr. Billings as his library adviser, there are fifty branches, bringing together into a centralized system nearly all of the lesser libraries previously existent. At last, two years ago, his work was crowned by the completion of this magnificent building, and the remarkable removal to it of the million volumes now housed here, with a staff of nearly a thousand people, here and throughout the branches, serving the public during every working hour of the day, and with such facilities of public service as almost to realize the dream of the ideal library. Throughout all this his was the master mind. He worked with such ease that it scarcely seemed work to others, and only his associates, and those who were nearest to him, knew fully the largeness, the foresight, the kindness, and the sympathy of this great librarian.

It will perhaps especially surprise you to

know how intimately he related himself with the children's work, being the wisest and most sympathetic counsellor which the department had. In fact, all through his life he made it his business to know about children's books for the sake of the smaller people of his household, reading even the "Elsie books" with them in mind. He was so interested in the "Story-telling hour" that when the National Academy of Sciences met in this city he begged the head of the children's department to arrange a story-telling hour for their benefit, and so "Ole Mr. Kangaroo," "Why the sea is salt," and other examples of evolutionary folk-lore delighted the wiseacres who came to New York. All through his library work he showed the most exact and comprehensive knowledge of affairs large and in detail, and he went beyond this library to coördinate other libraries here and everywhere. I recall that when the libraries of the United Engineering Societies were ready to be unified in the Carnegie building, the engineers somehow had the impression that the public library authorities were rather offish. I arranged to bring the chairman of the engineers' committee to a conference with Dr. Billings, and almost the first thing that the doctor said was, "Well, tell us what you want to do and we will do the other things," and out of that came the harmonious coöperation which makes the great engineering library across the street virtually a part of this great library, and both of mutual benefit to all American engineers. He was consulted about the choice of a librarian for that library, and when Mr. Cutter's name was mentioned, it was most interesting to note how much he knew of the details of Mr. Cutter's life and work, and how thoroughly he approved of the suggestion.

Throughout the seventeen years he kept everyone in mind. Sometimes he did the work of an official or of a department to know what details that official or department was doing, and when there was to be a promotion he would in passing through the library stop at the desk and say, "Your work has been well done, and there will be a little change in your salary, and you will have this or that position," and he left his hearer with the genial glow in his heart. Not many knew how many of these human qualities the dear doctor had, nor can those of us who knew him well communicate this knowledge to others. He was human, and nothing that was dear to man was foreign to him.

We shall not look upon his like again—because there is always the new man for the new work, but the new man in the library field must always be inspired by the example of the splendid work which Dr. Billings has left to the profession. Happily he was honored in his life. Universities and medical societies all over the world, from Miami to Buda-Pesth, honored him. He had perhaps more degrees than almost any other man, except possibly Ambassador Bryce and the Rector of St. Andrews, who enjoys the unique and supreme

degree of the Carnegie Self-Education Institute, the parent of all the Carnegie institutions.

Dr. Billings was first and foremost the soldier, if by true soldier we mean fortitude, valor, courage, persistence, and all those qualities which go to make the highest man. But he was a soldier for the common good, a soldier of peace, rather than of war. He fought three great campaigns, one for the public health, one for public enlightenment, one that closer personal fight with disease and threatening death that tested his fortitude to the utmost. He suffered in hospital more wounds than most soldiers in the fiercest war. Twice he underwent operations for cancer, concealing even from his wife the seriousness of his malady by saying that he was taking a hospital vacation. In the latter years of his life he was probably seldom without pain, and sleep was to great extent denied him; yet all this never seemed to interfere with his work, and he still read a novel or two after the day's work as "the best of soporifics." He had planned to retire this very month; but after all he died, as he desired, in the harness, working up to the last week. He went to his death unflinchingly, for though he still maintained with his associates his fearless equipoise, he confessed to a friend his inward fears of the gravity of the last operation. Part of his discipline he got in the army; but after all the discipline of his life was not in the army, but in the ordeals of peace. And when we hear that war is necessary as the only school for those great qualities, let us have the faith to believe that soldiers like Billings, those of peace rather than of war, are the men who are to stand in the making of the future as these great libraries become the arsenals of progress and the library systems of which his is the most splendid example, become the great schools for the future of men.

#### CLOSING REMARKS BY MR. CADWALADER

"We have heard from various co-workers and friends of Dr. Billings as to the various fields of activity in which our friend was engaged.

"Perhaps, closing these proceedings, you may permit me to say a single word as to the relation of Dr. Billings toward ourselves—I refer to the New York Public Library. I first made Dr. Billings' acquaintance in 1895, when the various arrangements were in progress for the consolidation of the three libraries, which ultimately became the New York Public Library. At that time Dr. Billings was occupying the position to which we have referred here and was gently resting, holding a single office only as professor of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, a distinguished office, but at the same time no single place was at all sufficient for the energy of Dr. Billings. The general scheme here had been worked out. The various complicated, legal and other steps were in progress and the construction of the building was contemplated upon this present

site. We possessed large resources, unlimited law and architecture, private interest and sympathy, public support, and competent workers in the board of trustees and otherwise to make this scheme successful.

"What we required was a man, a man of unusual breadth of mind, of character and capacity, around whom, as a leading figure, all interests could gather, and whose unusual power and skill could fuse these invaluable elements for the public good.

"As happens in American life, that man was found. He had retired from the army, and was reposing in a professorship which he held elsewhere. 'The idle spear and shield were hung up high.'

"Dr. Billings saw at once the possibilities of the position, and his whole intelligence leaped into activity the moment the University of Pennsylvania with great liberality released him from its service. This stalwart, grave and somewhat distant man—stalwart in mind as he was in body—found at last the opportunity of concentrating his energy, learning, and experience upon his final and perhaps his most attractive task in life.

"How well he performed that office we well know. To attempt here to enumerate the steps is quite impossible. It is enough to say that he prepared the competition for the exterior, and with his own hands the plans of this building as it now exists. He organized the system by which the reference library was enlarged, cataloged and classified. He surrounded himself with a devoted staff and he himself became the active living head. We caught the infection of his energy, and he would have been a poor soul who made no effort to trot as he strode forward with gigantic steps.

"With clear foresight he saw that reference work alone would not sufficiently attract or satisfy the public eye and purse, and that a circulation system must be added to reach all classes.

"On making his plan public, every agency, including every faith and sect, engaged in the circulation of books with the aid of public funds, stepped aside and permitted this library to assume its burdens and its duties.

"By the generosity of Mr. Carnegie, made effective by the liberality and constant support of the city of New York, the broadest, most comprehensive and most effective library system in the world, in quiet and almost unheralded, assumed its place and entered on its usefulness. But power and learning alone would never have achieved full success. Dr. Billings, moreover, possessed the capacity of binding his co-workers to him, trustees and staff; of satisfying all, not only that he was unhesitatingly to be trusted, but that he possessed a capacity for friendship and affection, and that all who desired could find in him a sympathetic friend.

"As for myself, I buried in his grave at

Arlington one of a rapidly narrowing circle of my dearest friends.

"He had no enemies; he could have none in the atmosphere in which he moved. He had no enmities, except that he did not 'suffer fools gladly,' and regarded with amused contempt humbugs and pretenders who posed before the public. In fact, I fear the learned Doctor did worse, and at times, and perhaps often, regarded boards of trustees, committees, architects and such like as obstacles cunningly interposed to retard his progress on the path of life.

"It is a happiness to us to know that he should have been allowed to witness the completion of his final task in the establishment and successful administration of this system. We certainly shall not look upon his like again.

"Within these walls and within this assemblage, surely it is true that 'He is not dead who giveth life to knowledge.'

"What lesson may we learn from simple life and patient death, from courage and capacity, from devotion to one's fellow man.

"A great teacher has taught us what our duty is:

'Yet I argue not

Against Heav'n's Hand or Will, nor 'bate a jot  
Of Heart or Hope; but still bear up and steer  
Right Onward' . . ."

#### FORTY-HOUR SCHEDULE

FOLLOWING the good example of the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn Public Library on March 31 began the experiment of a shortened schedule, from 42 to 40 hours per week.

For the past few years it has been noticed that there was much illness among the members of the staff, due in a measure at least to short meal hours and the necessarily hasty preparation of those meals. With the time of employment shortened the lunch hour was lengthened, and it was to see what effect these changes would have on the health of the staff that the experiment was tried.

Six weeks' trial proves that the library is getting better service and that the improvement in the condition of the members of the staff is decided.

So marked is the improvement that some branch librarians who were averse to trying the experiment because of fear that the work would fall behind have become the strongest advocates of the plan.

While the "let up" (?) in the work and the pleasant spring days have aided in carrying out the scheme to a successful issue, it must be noted that the yearly inventory has been going on, so that it may be safely asserted that the trial period was probably the best average time of the whole year.

In no better way can the attitude of the staff be shown than by quotations from reports sent in by the branch librarians under date of May 10.

*Albany Heights:* "All report that they are refreshed by the hour rest and change and come back to work with renewed energy. This would seem to be true from the fact that during this trial we have had extra work, which has been accomplished without feeling rushed."

*Astral:* "We have found it quite possible to keep up the work without any extra strain on the worker. The only difficulty has been in allowing time for attendance at staff and other library meetings."

"The longer meal hours meet with unqualified approval and have been used by the staff to advantage. More time is spent in the preparation of food, more food is eaten and eaten more slowly, digestion is improved, and from ten to twenty minutes of the hour is spent in walking, reading, handwork or resting."

*Bay Ridge:* "Every one on the staff enjoys it, and I can see that it has been a benefit to all. I must confess that while I found myself opposed to it at its proposal, I am quite thoroughly converted."

"I find that all feel better when the outing is taken first, then the lunch, and after that the rest, as recommended."

*Bedford:* "The forty-hour schedule has proved satisfactory in every way at this branch. It benefits the staff and does not inconvenience the public."

"The staff enjoys the longer supper period and is better prepared for the busy evening's work."

*Borough Park:* "The forty-hour schedule has proved satisfactory at this branch."

*Brownsville:* "We have carried our work quite easily for the time the forty-hour schedule has been in effect. The only question here will be just how it will work out during the 'rush hours' in the winter, and the vacation period, too, will perhaps be more difficult."

"The members of the staff are all strongly in favor of the shortened number of hours weekly, and I have noticed a difference in the spirit with which they do their work."

*Bushwick:* "The staff has benefited materially from the lengthened rest periods. Usually by May they are tired and drag along until vacation, but this year I notice that many of them still retain the elasticity and vigor with which they started the year's work."

"The shortened working hours have not affected the routine work. It has been accomplished with the same regularity and punctuality as before. Even in our busiest months I believe this can be done."

*Carroll Park:* "The staff appreciates and feels the benefit of the longer meal hours, and the shortened working hours do not seem to interfere with the proper carrying forward of the library duties."

*City Park:* "With the improved physical efficiency of the staff, it should result in increased benefit to the public."

*DeKalb:* "Keeping close track of the work

from day to day and from week to week, I feel justified in stating that all work has been kept up to date, except, perhaps, on such days when special work had to be done, such as preparing the list of 'desk' books, requested by the assistant librarian."

"I attribute this up-to-dateness of the work on the shortened schedule to increased energy of the staff, due to better health as the result of the longer lunch hour and fewer working hours. I have heard no complaints of nervousness, of being easily tired or of indigestion; and no one, since the new schedule went into effect, has asked for permission to retire to the staff room to rest, requests which were formerly made from time to time, principally on account of attacks of indigestion after meals."

*Flatbush:* "It has grown more and more popular with the staff, and I hope it has worked so successfully elsewhere as to become a ruling."

*Greenpoint:* "I have carefully observed the work of the branch under the new conditions and find it satisfactory. To specify one thing, at this date we are as far advanced as usual with the annual inventory, and this seems a fair test. There has been no falling behind at any point. Each member of the staff has, of course, been more closely occupied with her individual tasks, in order that all of the work surely shall be kept up, but all are so appreciative of the shortened hours that this makes up to them for the closer application."

*Kensington:* "It not only affords ample time to prepare a substantial meal, but in addition a period for relaxation."

*Kings Highway:* "We have found it just as easy to keep our work up to date in the shorter time as when we had two more hours per week. Then we find that with the longer lunch period we are less tired at the end of the day."

*Leonard:* "The forty-hour schedule has worked out in every way satisfactorily and has been much appreciated by the staff. We have had no difficulty in keeping up the work, nor have we met with any other problems in readjusting the schedule."

*Macon:* "The work is as well and promptly done as before. The staff are well and working enthusiastically."

*Montague:* "After a trial of nearly six weeks it appears to us here at Montague that the forty-hour schedule has worked out in a very satisfactory manner. As we always had one hour for both dinner and supper, the only change was to cut off the two hours at a time when it would not interfere with the service."

"All the regular work has been kept up, and while there is always a gradual falling off at this time of the year, the work of inventory taking comes along to take up the time. This has been keeping pace with what has been done in former years, and is as far advanced as it would be with the other schedule."



*Montague—Reference Dept.:* "The forty-hour schedule continues to work satisfactorily. As explained in the first report sent to you, we arrange, as far as we can, to have our staff on duty at the busiest time, and have given them these extra two hours off either mornings or at lunch hours, when the work is lightest, consequently the readers do not suffer in the attention given them in the change.

"On the other hand, I think I can see some slight diminution in the amount of special work like preparing reference lists, indexing, etc., which we are able to accomplish."

*New Utrecht:* "The forty-hour schedule is working so smoothly it is hard to believe it has been in operation so short a time.

"The staff all express themselves pleased with it, and I have not heard one unfavorable comment."

*Pacific:* "Though there was an unusual amount of absence during April, we were able to keep up the work satisfactorily. The assistants show more interest in the work, and there seems to me no more strain to accomplish it in forty hours than in the longer period."

*Prospect:* "During the month of April the forty-hour schedule worked out satisfactorily in all details.

"We lost one assistant, due to a resignation, during the month of March and, in April, we had apprentice help.

"We have fallen somewhat behind in our work during the first ten days of May, owing to the taking of inventory.

"The service to the public has not been affected, but we are somewhat behind in matters of filing and indexing clippings for reference material, changes of addresses on applications, etc.

"The forty-hour schedule is very much appreciated by the staff, and the longer lunch and supper periods particularly enjoyed."

*Ridgewood:* "The forty-hour schedule seems to me to be working out satisfactorily in every respect. Not only is the regular work being kept well up to date, but, since May 1, the inventory work has been carried forward even farther than in previous years at this date and, so far, with the result of having shorter lists of books to be hunted for."

*Saratoga:* "The forty-hour schedule has proved very satisfactory, in its service to the public, in the work of the branch and in the health of the staff.

"Though as to the last, the health of the staff, it may be too soon to know the permanent result, still it cannot but be good, even if it is only to remove the nervous tension which a short lunch period incurs.

"We will be able, at this branch, to carry the work satisfactorily even during the vacation period, and we are very sure the winter work will be as well done."

*Schermerhorn:* "The forty-hour schedule

has had a very good effect on the assistants of this branch. They are not so nervous and work with greater rapidity and calmness, and are more efficient.

"The branch work has not been neglected, and the public have been well served. Besides the regular work, more than three-quarters of the inventory has been done and about 500 books have been renumbered and returned to the shelves.

"We all appreciate the full hour for lunch and the absence of hurry and anxiety."

*South:* "In making a final report on the forty-hour schedule, I have practically to repeat what was said in the earlier report: that the new schedule is highly satisfactory to the staff, who find the change beneficial, and that the work of the branch has not been allowed to lapse in the slightest degree. During the last ten days covered by this report we have had the extra work of inventory, which has been a good test of the schedule."

*Tompkins Park:* "The forty-hour schedule continues to give great satisfaction at this branch. The work is up-to-date and the staff are now beginning to feel the good effect of the shorter hours. There are no drawbacks to its being carried out here, but everything to be said in its favor."

*Traveling Libraries:* "Since the middle of April we have been laboring under difficulties somewhat greater than usual, owing to the resignation of the head of this department, but feel that we have extricated ourselves from them satisfactorily, notwithstanding that the time allowed for the work has been curtailed two hours.

"From the general tenor of the opinion of the staff, it may be stated definitely that each one is inclined towards the extra time which the hour for luncheon allows her, enabling her to recreate before taking up again the duties of the afternoon.

"To sum up, I feel that the maintenance of health, toward which the shortening of hours is a means, will result in more efficiency on the part of the staff."

*Williamsburgh:* "In spite of the increase of work at this period of the year, due to the pressure of inventory, the forty-hour schedule seems to be working as well now as during the past month. The members of the staff have pulled together splendidly in an effort to carry the additional work in the shortened time and with entirely satisfactory results. The health of the assistants has been good, only one day's absence for illness having been recorded during the past month. I feel confident that the work can be carried permanently on the shorter schedule as satisfactorily as has been done in the past on the longer one."

*Winthrop:* "The members of the staff continue to be pleased with the innovation, and whenever the weather is suitable, follow the advice of spending a part of the time in the open air.

"The shortened hours have made no per-



ceptible difference in the amount of work accomplished and everything is kept up to date as usual."

*East:* "While one member has not been as well as usual the past month, the others say they feel the benefit of the longer lunch period, and chance for a little outdoor recreation, and I think they appreciate the fact that this has been done for their benefit."

"Our work has been done and kept up to date as usual; I, however, observe a nervous haste or pressure in speeding up, in order to get the work done, when there are absences for any reason."

*Cataloging Dept.:* "There is no doubt whatever that the lessening of the working hours per week has met with universal satisfaction in this department. With the increased lunch period, the forty-two schedule seemed to make the day's work rather long. The forty-hour enables the members of the staff to enjoy the longer breathing space at noon without making them feel they are paying somewhat dearly for it."

#### BETTER HEALTH—BETTER SERVICE

THE Brooklyn Public Library having reduced its working hours from 42 to 40 a week, sought further means of interesting the members of the staff individually in the purpose of the change and of enlisting their earnest cooperation in order that the best results from the lengthened lunch hour might be secured. Dr. George J. Fisher, secretary, Department of Physical Education of the International Y. M. C. A., was accordingly engaged to give a series of talks to the staff on "Physical efficiency."

The subject of the first of the series was "Exercise and recreation," followed by talks on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, Sleep, etc.

Dr. Fisher laid great stress upon the necessity and value of exercise because he believes that if a person has the right amount of exercise all the other elements of hygiene will be automatically supplied. In his opinion men and women do not break down fundamentally because of overwork mentally but because of underwork physically.

"The human individual," he said, "is endeavoring to adapt himself to a condition which is new. He has been transferred from an environment of physical activity to an environment where psychic activity is the principal thing. He is not adapted naturally to that kind of environment, and cannot meet it except by trying to keep up something of the old efficiency."

Dr. Fisher explained briefly the neuro-muscular system and the relation between well-toned muscles and mental efficiency. He also explained the difference between the fundamental muscles, i.e., those which lie between the shoulder and the knee and with which all of the large organs are connected—and the accessory muscles, those of the extremities. He

stated that "the exercise of the fundamental muscles means little expenditure of nervous energy, while the exercise of the accessory muscles requires a great deal of expenditure of nervous energy. What we need is organized ordered lives that we may perform our work easily without nerve strain or fatigue."

While Dr. Fisher's talks were devoted primarily to a discussion of the principles underlying physical efficiency, he gave many practical suggestions to the staff, among which the following may be of interest to other library workers.

1. The best way to exercise the body is to exercise each part of it in accordance with its normal function.

2. There are two kinds of exercises—artificial and natural. The best way to exercise is to play, because the psychological effect of exercise through play is as beneficial as the physiological.

3. Free mornings should be spent in walks. Simple exercises should be taken before the assistant goes to work on the morning of the long day, and the long working day should be broken up with certain periods of exercise, such as a walk at noon.

4. People who are on their feet indoors will find rest in walking out of doors.

5. Out of door exercise is best; therefore, we ought to try, because we live indoors most of the time, to live out of doors in our spare moments.

6. The mistake many of us make is in carrying on the nervous system what should be carried on the muscular.

That these talks proved beneficial has been attested by several members of the staff, who have written to the chief librarian in praise of them and of the exercises which were recommended.

In the fall a thorough examination of library conditions at the various branches will be made, which will be followed by detailed talks by a medical expert on the best means of improving the health and increasing the physical efficiency of the staff.

E. V. B.

#### ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA YEAR-BOOK

THE publishers of the Encyclopædia Britannica Yearbook refuse to issue an edition on ordinary paper, unless a sale of 750 copies is guaranteed. Librarians who prefer such an edition may send their orders to the chairman of the A. L. A. committee on binding. If the total number ordered by June 15 is 750 copies the publishers will be notified at that time. If the total number falls short of 750 copies, those ordering will be notified, so that they can order the regular edition if they wish. In the opinion of the committee on binding, the thin paper edition is not suitable for library use.

A. L. BAILEY, Chairman,  
A. L. A. Committee on Binding,  
Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library.

## BOOKSELLERS' CONVENTION

THE American Booksellers' Association in its annual convention, in New York, May 13 to 15, devoted much attention to the relations between bookstores and libraries.

Mr. Bowerman's paper, "Coöperation between the library and the bookstore," is reprinted elsewhere in this issue. In the discussion which followed the majority expressed approval of the coöperative idea, but with some doubt as to how much good it would do the bookseller. W. B. Clarke, of Boston, said that one of the best things librarians did was to urge purchase of good editions. In Buffalo, coöperation has been tried and found a valuable asset to the bookseller.

A paper by Louis A. Keating, of the American Baptist Publication Society, on "Agencies for developing reading," takes up a familiar library problem from another standpoint. Mr. Keating believes that booksellers should select the better books and not give place to an infinite quantity of trash. Schools, churches, and literary clubs are "fertile fields for cultivation." Booksellers take it for granted that the public are familiar with books and book-trade, but "the serious fact is that a vast number of people never read books. . . . Sometimes I have a feeling that I know is shared by a customer, that he has been 'goldbricked' in some of the current fiction. If we are to create readers, let us push the best books, both new and old, books we believe in."

"Over-production: a menace to the book trade," by V. M. Schenck, discusses the possibility of checking the flood of unnecessary books. The librarian will have a certain sympathy for Mr. Schenck when he says: "The multiplicity of books on topics of current interest that any live bookseller ought to have in view of the publicity which publishers' advertising and book reviews are sure to give them, to say nothing of fiction and the multitude of publications on subjects which are quite sure to appeal to his constituency, make a proposition which is simply overwhelming." He mentions, as remedies, holding the publisher responsible for loss when he recommends a book of inferior quality, discouraging authors who desert their publisher to get an inferior book brought out by a rival firm, buying only small quantities of untried books by new authors, "declining to purchase any book on any topic for which there is no apparent warrant except the hope in the publisher's heart that its worthlessness will go undiscovered."

A paper on "Library trade for the local dealer," by John L. Grant, discusses the relation of the local bookstore to the public, college, district, and home library. He says, in part: "In the selection and purchasing of books the librarian of to-day is seemingly much more discriminating than the publisher in his acceptance of manuscripts. I also discover that book buyers are just as decidedly in unison with the librarian. If appearances are not

deceitful, it will be necessary for the publishers to awaken to the fact that the bookstore and the library cannot be the dumping ground for the continuous productions of authors who may have been responsible for one good seller. The librarian, as well as the public, has good reason to let these works remain on the bookseller's counter—if he has been fooled into purchasing recent fiction of this class.

"A prominent librarian a few days ago said to me that discounts were a nuisance, that if a book were published at its correct value, why should there be any discounts? It was pleasing indeed to listen to such markedly advanced intelligence along this line, even beyond the dreams of the most sanguine bookseller. Again, why should a larger discount be made the second, third or fourth year on what you may term continuous net books, or, if you will, from stock re-ordered from publishers, on which you continue to pay the same price, or higher, than when you bought in quantity? Why should you unnecessarily and without reason give away what is not yours to give, as well as sacrifice what you have all these years been working for, namely, the establishing of the book trade on a more substantial footing, and the placing of it where it should belong?

"In your work you presumably have a systematized alphabetical card catalog of every school and public library in your territory. You have the names of trustees and librarians and come in touch with them at least once a month by many of the numerous aids that are or can be supplied you. A live personal relationship with each one of them adds materially to the efficiency of your system. If you are not having the opportunity of filling these orders, discover why. It is you who should supply each and every one of these libraries, in so far as they are deriving support from taxation in your own home town or immediate neighborhood. You are personally aiding these institutions and should have preference in supplying them. If you are not securing this trade is not the fault your own?

"It is much easier to do business with the larger than with the school or district library, because, although you have to send many new books on approval, their orders are accurate and definite. With the smaller libraries, however, opportunities present themselves for suggestion and for sales from stock."

## THE FERGUSON LIBRARY, STAMFORD, CONN.

THE Ferguson Library at Stamford, Conn., which was started originally as a subscription library, was made free by a city appropriation in 1909, and in 1910 the directors and the city coöperated in the purchase of a site and the erection of an \$85,000 building. An excellent location overlooking the intersection of the main business streets, and yet convenient for the residences and schools was procured.

The building erected by the directors is of red brick with white trimmings, and of the Colonial style of architecture. The main entrance leads into a small vestibule where are two bronze tablets, one in memory of Mr. Ferguson, the founder, and the other in memory of the original incorporators. The doors between the vestibule and the delivery hall are of glass in winter and screen in summer, giving always an open effect. The delivery hall, thirty-six feet square, is between the adult and the children's reading rooms. Each of these rooms is 40 by 26 feet, and is lighted by five large windows. On either side of the vestibule, but leading off from the reading-rooms are two small rooms; the one connected with the adult reading room is used for a periodical filing room for the current year, and the other connected with the children's room is an intermediate room.

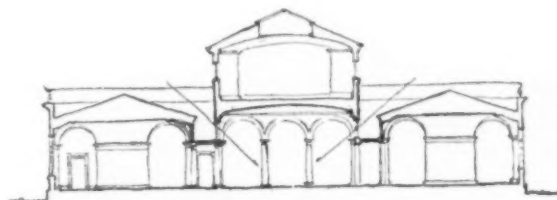
In *Architecture* for February the architect says: "The requirements of the library demanded that on the second floor there should be a reference room and an exhibition room, so that only a portion of the building was two stories high. This portion being naturally in the center meant that the delivery room would be without direct light. The method of obviating this is shown by the sketch section here given, and consists of the introduction of two comparatively low aisles about eight feet high at each side of the delivery room; above the roof of these aisles are six large semi-circular windows corresponding with the arcuated treatment at the ends of the room. Through

these windows are not only admitted ample light and air, but even sunlight. The building being almost due south, there is a period of actual sunlight of about two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. When the scheme first suggested itself I was afraid that these

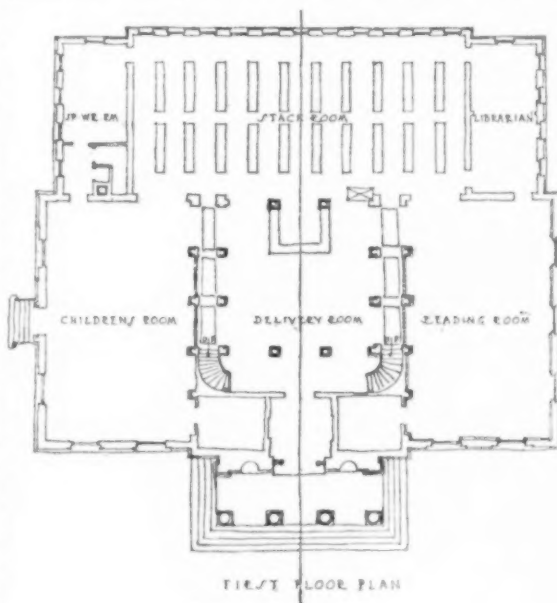
small light courts might be snow pockets and that the snow banking up around the sills of the windows might cause leaks. Further, these low portions might be difficult to clean, as the snow could not read-

ily be thrown on the adjoining roof on account of the height of it. So there was introduced at the end of each court a large copper chute 18 by 20 warmed by a steam coil leading down directly into an iron tank in the cellar; the snow is readily pushed into the chute and is melted by the time it reaches the tank, from which it passes into the storm sewer. As a matter of fact I find there is seldom need to use the chutes, as by some action of the air currents the snow is usually blown over the court and drifts form on the upper flat portion of the roof."

At the end of the stack room facing the children's room is the cataloging room, and at the other end facing the reading room, and connected with it by double glass doors, is the librarian's room, 11 by 26. The marble stairway starting from the low aisles on each side of the delivery hall joins at a landing over the vestibule door with a return run of seven steps to the exhibition room. This room, 26 by 26, is lighted by a skylight. The reference room, also 26 by 26, has small windows at



SECTION SHOWING CLERE-STORY



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

each side above the book shelving and a large, beautiful semi-circular window at the end. The public has access to the reference room by the front stairs through the exhibition room. There is, for the library attendants, a narrow stairway running from the basement through the stack and mezzanine floor to the reference room, and also an electric elevator large enough to accommodate a book truck and a couple of persons. From the first floor to the reference room the elevator, though it passes close to the charging desk, is quite unnoticeable because it is in a glass case with wrought iron frame.

A door on the stair landing leads to a staff room. Other minor rooms of the building are the children's story room in the basement directly under the cataloging room, a book receiving room, and a work room directly under the librarian's room, as well as a burglar proof vault. The basement under the stack room is supplied with windows corresponding to those of the stack room, so when necessity demands it may be fitted for stacks. There is at present a capacity for 40,000 volumes and, when the additional stacks are placed, the total capacity, exclusive of reference room and children's room, will be 60,000 volumes. The steel stacks of the library were supplied by Snead & Company, and are the same as those in the New York Public Library.

The furniture is of mahogany, and was largely furnished by the Library Bureau.

The color scheme of the library is of an indescribable shade of gray called by the decorator, C. A. W. Rinschade, of New York, "peach bloom," and is very soft and pleasing.

The architect of the building was Egerton Swartout, of the firm of Tracy, Swartout & Litchfield, of New York City.

ALICE M. COLT, *Librarian*.

#### ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER

ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER, first commissioner of education in the State of New York, died April 27, 1913. He was born at Waterford, N. Y., June 21, 1848. After his graduation from Albany Law School, Union University, he practiced law in Albany and served as a member of the state legislature. He was New York's state superintendent of public instruction from 1886 to 1892, held a similar office in Cleveland for two years, then went to the presidency of the University of Illinois. In 1904 he returned to New York as Commissioner of Education. His published works include "The rescue of Cuba," "American education" and many addresses.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION—ROCHESTER CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT

THE library occupies a conspicuous place at the exhibit. Its display is in two divisions. The smaller one contains ten charts and the larger one is a library reading room.

The visitor's eye falls first on two artistic water color sketches, one representing the children entering the library building, some of them with a shout

"Oh then for Ali Baba  
Oh then for Giant Despair."

The other sketch shows them seated at the tables and lost to the world. In the distance above their heads the artist has given in delicate tints a glimpse of the visions they behold.

"We may see how all things are  
Seas and cities near and far  
And the flying fairies look  
In the picture story books."

A series of contrasts labeled "Good and bad reading" attracts old and young. On the one hand are book covers of dime novels and penny dreadfuls, photographs of places where they are sold and where they are read; on the other hand covers of good books and photographs of the children's room at the library and the boys' reading club. Books have power to affect the soul of a child. We need a library center within walking distance of every child's home.

The Library Story Hour screen begins with a quotation from Froebel, "See what joyous faces, what shining eyes and what glad jubilee welcome the story teller." Four photographs illustrate the method, some of the places and the intense interest manifested. "The child's thirst for stories, has it no significance and does it not lay a responsibility on us?" During the six months since the opening of the first branch of the Rochester Public Library 145 stories have been told to 7295 children.

The extent of the library's activities is indicated thus: It distributes books from 1 branch building, 5 public school buildings, 2 institutional homes, 1 housekeeping center, and 3 association centers. There are photographs of five of these. The library is also in charge of the 404 grade libraries in the public schools, and it is coöperating in the administration of the playground libraries.

Two maps of the city show the number, location, and character of distributing centers of the library as they are and as they should be. "To meet its necessities, to seize its opportunities, to provide for the future, to keep pace with other cities," Rochester needs:

- 1 Central building,
- 12 Branch buildings,
- 50 Deposit stations in schools, factories, large stores, playgrounds and institutions.

Under the caption "See what other cities did in 1912" are the names of twelve cities, most of them comparable in size with Rochester, giving the number of their library buildings and the amount spent for library maintenance. The per capita expenditure ranges from 19 to 56 cents, while that of Rochester is 6. It is only fair to say that this year Rochester is increased to 15 cents for each person.

The relation between the library and the school is brought out under the motto "The public library is an integral part of public education." The educational work of school and library is carried on largely by means of books. That of the school is formal, compulsory, limited in time. That of the library is informal, voluntary, unlimited in time. The average number of years spent in school by pupils is five and one half years. The library doors are open to them for a lifetime.

A splendid spirit of coöperation exists between the public schools and the public library. The Board of Education supplies its schools with

- Text books for indigent pupils.
- Supplementary books for all grades.
- Reference books for each school.
- Grade library books for each class.

There are 12,112 volumes in 404 grade libraries, which are in charge of the Public Library. These books are giving the children

- Keener interest in school studies.
- Larger knowledge of life.
- Greater inspiration to achieve.

- Practical experience in using books as tools.

The second and largest division of the exhibit is a children's library room fully equipped with tables, chairs, settees and shelving and books, even with pictures on the walls and a fern on the catalog case. Only a visit to this room can give an adequate idea of the fascination it has for the children. How they can become so engrossed in the books amid the din and confusion of the crowd must be seen in order to be appreciated. This picture of the children among the books is one of the most telling in the armory. Big folks as they approach it nod their heads knowingly, linger long and then pass on.

Every one takes a souvenir, a list of "Books for a child's library," and a picture of the children's room at Exposition Park branch, on the back of which is printed a list of the building needs of the Rochester Public Library.

WM. F. YUST.

#### NEW PLANS FOR THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM

"THERE was joy in many a downtown office," says a *Transcript* editorial of May 9, "over the announcement that the Boston Athenæum will forsake neither its present building nor its present site." After some years of discussion and uncertainty, the problem of housing the Athenæum's unduplicable collection in fireproof and adequate quarters has been solved. This latest plan leaves the library in its present strategic location and preserves much of the flavor of its present home.

"The moving of volumes into storage in the fire-proof vaults of the New England Historic Genealogical Society has begun, and in three weeks it is expected that the actual process of reconstruction will be under way. The problem before the architects is that of sub-

stituting a modern, fire-proof library for the present inflammable structure, yet preserving as far as possible the interesting and attractive aspect of the present building. In their main features these plans provide for a large reading-room at the top of the building, well lighted from the north and from the south, with a balcony on the west end, and a conversation room (prime desideratum of a library) on the east end. A widening of the stairs and the installation of elevator service more prominent than the present one will rob the 'top floor reading-room' of the terrors of hill climbing. It will be interesting, too, to note the shifts whereby the Athenæum will continue to serve its clientèle during the process of reconstruction—occupying one part of the building while the adjacent part is being demolished and rebuilt, then moving over into the new quarters while the structure is being completed. It is announced in this connection that, although the larger part of the books must be put in storage during the season of hammering and sawing, the delivery and catalog room will remain open and works of literature, history, travel, biography, fiction and the more important reference works will still be obtainable.

"A virtue of the now accepted plan is that it preserves virtually the present exterior of the building, the handsome, stately, brownstone front, mellowed by the weather, and that it aims to reproduce in fire-proof materials the second-story reading-room, which of its kind no room in Boston can rival for unique and picturesque interest.

Yet the Athenæum is, above all, a library with a present as well as with a past. The liveliest evidence of its consciousness of this active share which it bears in the city's work is its election to remain on its present site, 'on the firing line.'"

#### REPORT OF THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE OF FRANCE

THE report of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, for 1912, is printed in the *Journal Officiel*, Feb. 23, 1913. M. H. Marcel, the general director, calls attention to the growing needs of the institution and to the report, soon to be published by a special commission, on the changes needed in buildings, catalogs, staff, etc.

In the reference department, 365,161 volumes were borrowed by 193,451 readers, 888 being the maximum in one day. In the reading room there were 45,911 readers to whom 49,506 volumes were loaned. The geography room had 2646 readers and loaned 49,506 pieces.

Accessions, through legal deposit: Seine, 3024 books and pamphlets, 1356 scenarios of cinematographs, 6301 pieces of music; departments, 19,522 books and pamphlets, 9358 posters, 220 pieces of music, 665,000 French newspapers and periodicals, 14,002 foreign books, 72,500 foreign periodicals, 6000 volumes as gifts; 28,201 volumes were bound.



The bulletin of recent French publications contained 11,658 articles, occupying 950 pages; the foreign bulletin included 7668 numbers. Volumes 40 to 42 of the general catalog of printed works have appeared. The year's catalogs include also volumes 3 to 5 of the catalog of ancient music; 2d series, volume 6, pages 425-1030, of the catalog of anonymous works on the history of France, and more than 300,000 cards of the manuscript catalog of modern music. An exhibition of the works of Jean Jacques Rousseau was held to mark the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

In the department of manuscripts, 43,348 readers used 73,451 manuscripts. 494 manuscripts were loaned to Paris, the departments, and foreign borrowers. 319 manuscripts were purchased, 443 received as gifts. Several catalogs of manuscripts were published during the year and others are in process.

#### NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE 1913 meeting of the New England College Librarians was held at Yale University under the auspices of the Library, on Saturday, April 26, sixty people being present. The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by Dr. Schwab, of Yale, and continued until five, with intermission for luncheon, which was served in Memorial Hall. The following from a large number of topics suggested for discussion were chosen by informal vote and were taken up in order:

The arrangement of cards under place names, with the future of the card catalog;  
Staff conditions, including staff meetings, change of occupations of the staff, and vacations;  
Library budget and cost of administration.

Before the discussion of these subjects the reports of the Committee on student instruction and on the Organization of the association were read and voted on.

The committee on Instructing students in the use of the library, consisting of Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine; Miss Isabella M. Cooper, instructor in reference at Simmons College; N. L. Goodrich, librarian of Dartmouth College, and John A. Lowe, librarian of Williams College, reported as follows:

In preparing its report the committee has had before it data collected by Secretary Utley, of the American Library Association, in response to his questionnaire of last October, including replies from 23 New England colleges. These replies show that some instruction in the use of the library is being given in 14 of these colleges, but in most cases not over two hours, and this generally in cooperation with the English department. At Simmons, a one hour a week course extending through the freshman year is required of all students registered in the library and secretarial curricula. At Bates, instruction equal

to one hour a week for the fall semester has been required as part of the freshman work in English. At Maine, eight hours' instruction in the use of the library has been given by the librarian to a portion of the freshman class by an arrangement made by the head of the English department.

The committee made the following inquiries of the 32 universities, colleges, and technical schools in New England:

1. Do your freshmen know how to use a library to advantage when they enter college?

2. Do you regard a course for freshmen on "Books and libraries" one hour a week for the fall semester as desirable?

3. Could your faculty be persuaded to require such a course?

4. Please state what you believe should be included in such a course to make it of the greatest possible value.

Replies were received from 27 of the 32 librarians to whom they were sent including all who have ever been present at any of the meetings of this association. In 23 of these it was stated definitely and in many cases very emphatically, that a majority of the freshmen do not know how to use a library to advantage. Only one expressed the contrary opinion, although three others were not positive enough to count on either side.

Twenty-three were of the opinion that a one hour a week course for one semester for freshmen on "Books and libraries" is desirable, while seven were of the contrary opinion. Although a few optimists believe that faculties might be persuaded to require such a course, there is pretty general agreement that under existing conditions it is not probable that they can be persuaded to do so.

The committee is agreed that graduates of secondary schools should know how to use dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, magazine indexes, and other reference books; what catalogs may be expected to show and how to use them; at least a little of bibliographies, general and special, and something of the physical make-up and care of the book. If the graduates of the schools go to college handicapped by lack of elementary library knowledge, most of them will be forced to acquire it at some time during their college course. The much greater number of graduates of the schools who do not go to college are obliged to enter their life work handicapped by the lack of training in and ability to use books and libraries which the schools should have given them. College librarians are in positions to recognize this defect in the schools, and to urge those in authority to see that it is remedied.

We should be able to agree upon what we regard as essentials, and then try to devise means to bring about better conditions. We ought to see that minimum requirements for secondary school libraries are formulated. We should endeavor to do our part in supplying teachers who can act as librarians and give library instruction in the schools in connection

with other teaching, for the colleges furnish a large proportion of the teachers in the secondary schools, and library instruction in normal schools will relieve the difficulty in a small degree only.

The replies to the query as to what should be included in a freshman course on books and libraries are summarized for your consideration:

1. The catalog; its purposes, arrangement, use.
2. Classification; its purpose, method.
3. Reference books and indexes, general and special.
4. Public documents.
5. Periodicals, general and special.
6. The book; its development, make-up, principal parts, care, value.
7. Bibliographical tools.
8. Making a bibliography.
9. Book selection (including choice of editions) and purchase.
10. The library; its history, equipment, advantages.
11. Inspirational as suggested by Koopman's *Mastery of books*.

The committee desires to suggest to the A. L. A. Publishing Board the need for the publication of a text-book suitable for use in freshman classes, either as an independent course or in connection with courses already required in English, history, etc. Such a book should include not only the necessary text, but give also a considerable number of problems to be worked out in the library as a laboratory.

The committee recommends also that the Library section of the National Education Association be asked to consider further the need of library instruction in secondary schools, and to continue its efforts in that direction.

The committee is agreed upon the need of student instruction in the use of the college library, so long as the present lack of knowledge exists among the graduates of secondary schools. Its members are not agreed as to whether this instruction may be given to best advantage by members of the library staff or by other members of college faculties as part of their courses.\* How much and just what this instruction should include will vary with local conditions.

The report of the committee was accepted, and they were requested to continue their work for another year.

Dr. Koopman, of Brown, reported for the committee on organization of the association, and brought up the following points:

\* Here Mr. Goodrich dissents and "recommends a concerted movement among librarians toward the establishment of the following condition: that in every course which begins a subject the instructor shall be expected to devote at least two lecture hours to the bibliography of that subject, with special reference to the use of the local library; the actual instruction to be given by the instructor or the librarian as may be decided, but always with the understanding that the work is an essential part of the course in question."

1. Not to merge with the Eastern College Librarians. (Motion made and passed.)

2. The Association to hold but one meeting a year, and that in the spring, unless it seems advisable to change the time. (Passed.)

3. To appoint a standing committee to assist the secretary, consisting of the librarian of the college where the Association last met and the librarian of the college where the next meeting is to be held. (Passed.)

4. Admission of members not on the staff of degree-granting institutions. (No action taken.)

5. Annual dues. (Voted not to establish a system of dues.) Dr. Wilson was unanimously elected secretary for the coming year.

The business being disposed of, Mr. Fletcher, of Amherst, opened the subject of the arrangement under place names in the card catalog. The practices in several libraries were compared, and their advantages and disadvantages discussed. The point was brought out that, after all, the catalog is for the librarian, and the ideal solution of the difficulty of its use by the public is the presence of an official to assist the public.

The kindred subject of the future of the card catalog was first presented by Mr. Currier, of Harvard, and then commented on by others.

Miss Clark, of Smith, introduced the matter of staff meetings, and several librarians compared notes. The general opinion was that such meetings are advantageous. Miss Clark also advocated change of occupations of the staff as a relief from tension. This was discussed, but the general feeling seemed to be that real efficiency must come as the result of specializing.

Here the meeting was adjourned for luncheon, but it was decided to continue the conference in the afternoon.

At the second session the question of vacations and sick leave was first taken up. The vacations, as reported by different librarians, varied from one month to three, and the sick leave varied even more.

Dr. Schwab then took up the subject of the library budget, explaining its nature and how it is evolved through the experience of past years. The allied topic of cost of administration grew out of the discussion of the budget, and the question was raised as to what proportion the cost of administration should bear to the cost of book purchases. Some figures from a library paper were quoted to show that in a library whose income is small, say under \$20,000, the tendency is to have the amount spent on books exceed that spent on administration, and above that figure the reverse is true.

At five the conference broke up. Dr. Wilson invited the Association to meet with him at Clark University next spring, which invitation was gladly accepted. A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Schwab and Mr. Keogh as hosts, and all expressed their enjoyment and appreciation of the success of the meeting.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION  
—LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL MEETING, SALT LAKE CITY,  
JULY 7-11, 1913

Monday, July 7, 9.30 a.m.

Topic: The library and the elementary school.

Welcome—Howard R. Driggs, State Education Department, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Connecting the public schools with the public library. Howard R. Driggs, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The training of teachers in a knowledge of children's books. Mrs. Philander P. Claxton, Washington, D. C.

The library hour in the schools. Harriet A. Wood, Public Library, Portland, Oregon. Discussion led by Joanna Sprague, Public Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Notable recent books for children. Symposium conducted by Effie Power, Public Library, St. Louis.

There will be an exhibition of children's books and various library aids for teachers, also of public library work for public schools.

Wednesday, July 9, 2.30 p.m.

Topic: The library and the rural community.

Libraries for rural communities. Dr. Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

Rural school libraries, their needs and possibilities. O. S. Rice, State Education Department, Madison, Wis.

The influence of the agricultural college on the farmer's use of books. William M. Hepburn, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Discussion:

L. R. Alderman, Supt. of Public Instruction, Salem, Oregon.

Ernest E. Balcomb, State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C.

E. M. Phillips, Rural School Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

Mary L. Jones, County Library, Los Angeles, Cal.

There will be an exhibit by the League of Library Commissions, showing library work for rural districts. There will also be a model rural school library, books for a neighborhood library, etc.

Friday, July 11, 9.30 a.m. Round table session

Topic: The best use of libraries in high schools and normal schools.

Report of Committee on normal school libraries in the United States. Ida M. Mendenhall, chairman.

Training high school students in the use of a library. Lucile Fargo, North Central High School, Spokane, Wash.

Topics suggested for brief five or three minute talks by teachers and school librarians: How can we create the right attitude toward required reading?

Ways of interesting high school students in good reading.

How can the school library best aid in the work of each department?

Library lessons in the grades:

Length and number of lessons.

Subjects taught in the different grades.

Practice lessons given by students.

Courses in children's literature given by normal school students:

Number of lessons. Best helps. Results.

State law requiring such lessons.

Question box: Some problems of school librarians.

*Library exhibit*

I. Library aids for teachers in elementary and normal schools.

a. Some good editions of children's books.

b. Some of the best printed lists of books for children, Graded lists, Books for children to own, etc.

c. Aids in story telling.

d. Reference material obtainable at slight cost.

e. Aids in the organization and care of school libraries.

II. *High school exhibit*: Library aids for teachers and librarians.

a. Aids in book selection for high school libraries.

b. Reading lists for high school pupils.

c. Helps in debate work.

d. Helps in vocational guidance.

e. Use and care of clippings, mounted pictures, etc.

f. Aids in training students in the use of books.

g. Illustrated editions for high school libraries.

III. Public library work for public schools.

IV. Library work for rural communities: Exhibit loaned by the League of Library Commissions.

*Note.*—For information as to railroad rates, routes, excursions, etc., write to A. G. Mackenzie, chairman of Publicity Committee, National Education Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Local arrangements for the library department are in the hands of the following persons: Esther Nelson, chairman of local committee, Library Department, N. E. A., University of Utah, Salt Lake City; Joanna Sprague, chairman of committee on library exhibit, Public Library, Salt Lake City.

Reduced round trip fares to Salt Lake City are authorized for all N. E. A. delegates and friends. The fares from a few of the principal points are given below. Tickets will be on sale from nearly all points in the United States on a similar basis:

Raffalo, N. Y.	\$62.20
Chicago, Ill.	43.00
Cleveland, O.	55.00
Denver, Colo.	22.50
New York City.	76.30
Los Angeles.	35.00

Final return limit, Oct. 31.

Stopovers allowed at all points west of Missouri River.

## American Library Association

### CONFERENCE AT HOTEL KAATERSKILL

#### REGISTRATION LIST

The advance registration list for the Kaaterskill Conference will be compiled from the room reservations filed with the manager of the Hotel Kaaterskill. Any person expecting to attend the conference who has not made room reservations as above is requested to send his name and address to the secretary of the American Library Association, 78 East Washington street, Chicago.

#### FINAL TRAVEL NOTICE

Hotel Kaaterskill station is on the Ulster & Delaware R. R., and is reached via Kingston, N. Y., or Oneonta, N. Y. There is also a connection via Catskill and the Otis Elevating Railway to Otis Summit, where the hotel carriages will meet trains. It is somewhat cheaper and quicker this way from Albany and from points in New England and the west via Albany, but a change of cars is necessary at Catskill and again at the base of the Otis Elevating Railway.

#### SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES FROM MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

The only special rate granted this year for the A. L. A. conference is that of one fare and three-fifths for round trip, on the certificate plan, from points in the Trunk Line territory. This includes territory west of New England, east of and including Buffalo, Erie and Pittsburgh, and south to Washington and Charleston, W. Va. Tickets are on sale June 19 to 25, good returning June 26 to July 7. So many restrictions are made that the Travel committee does not recommend their use. The rate is not much cheaper than the regular summer excursion (from New York City it is more expensive). It requires that tickets be bought only to the gateways of the Catskills, and there local full fare tickets must be purchased and baggage re-checked. It restricts return journey to within one week of adjournment, and allows no stop-overs except at Albany and Utica (ten days), and unless one hundred persons use this certificate plan no reduction from double the one-way fare will be made. The committee does not believe that there will be one hundred certificates. *Don't use certificate plan.*

Therefore the only way to save anything over double the one-way fare is to purchase, where possible, summer round-trip excursion tickets to Hotel Kaaterskill, or Otis Summit. These are good all summer (see under New York, Philadelphia and Washington party below).

#### FROM POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND AND THE WEST

From all parts of the country outside Trunk Line territory no rate is made us this year. Regular fare must be paid, unless some summer excursion rate is available. Such a rate is made from New England points, to Hotel Kaaterskill or Otis Summit, both by rail and via the boat lines (see also Boston party plans below). From the middle west, while no rates are made to Catskills, a New York City thirty-day excursion rate is made, which will result in a saving of a few dollars for delegates, but it will be necessary to buy local ticket to the meeting-place from Kingston (\$1.35), and local ticket from the meeting-place to New York City (\$2.66) in order to have return ticket validated. A similar thirty-day excursion is sold to Boston, which would mean procuring a ten-day stop-over at Albany, and after the meeting going on to Boston to validate for the return. Thus local fare, Albany to Hotel Kaaterskill and return, would have to be paid (see also under Western Party plans below).

From western points a round trip thirty-day ticket is also sold to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., which, for those not desiring to go to New York City or Boston, will be found the cheapest way to attend the conference. This would mean taking a ten-day stop-over at Albany, buying local ticket from Albany to Hotel Kaaterskill or Otis Summit, and after the meeting running up to Saratoga, which is quite near Albany and well worth seeing.

It should be noted that all tickets reading via Utica or via Albany are good for a ten-day stop-over at either or both of these cities, both going and returning. This may be a help to those planning to take the post-conference trip, provided they do not wish to spend more than ten days in the Adirondacks (see under Post-conference trip expense).

The Travel committee has planned, as usual, personally conducted parties from Boston, New York and Chicago. Detailed notice of these follows.

#### BOSTON PARTY

(In charge of Mr. Frederick W. Faxon.)

Buy summer excursion round-trip ticket, and check baggage to Otis Summit via Boston & Albany R. R. to Albany, West Shore R. R. to Catskill, and thence to Otis Summit.

Send Pullman fare and 50 cents for breakfast at Albany to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, before June 15.

Party will leave Boston Sunday evening, June 22, from South Station at 11.15 p.m. (Worcester 12.32 midnight), in special Pullmans (ready for occupancy at 9.30 p.m.), which will run through to Catskill, due in Albany at 6 a.m., where cars will be side-tracked and attached to the 9.40 West Shore train south. Special breakfast in railroad station, 7 to 9, 50 cents. At Catskill (11.02) party will transfer for the Otis Elevating Railway, and should arrive at Hotel Kaaterskill at about 12.30 noon on Monday.

Summer excursion round trip rate was \$12.40 last summer, and will doubtless be the same this year.

## PULLMAN RATES

Lower berth.....	\$2.00
Upper berth.....	1.60
Drawing-room (accommodating two or three persons).....	7.00
Compartment (or stateroom) for two persons.....	6.00
Special breakfast at Albany, railroad restaurant.....	.50

The amount to cover Pullman and breakfast (if desired) should be sent to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, before June 15. Early application for drawing-rooms and compartments will be necessary. The committee cannot promise to get them, but will do its best to do so. Albany delegates will be welcome to join us.

Note.—Several New England inquiries have been made concerning going to the meeting by water. The following information is given for those desiring such a trip:

Via Fall River Line to New York City, and Hudson River Day Line, thence to Catskill, and rail to Otis Summit, returning same route, round trip \$12.85. State rooms on SS. *Providence*, Fall River Line, from \$1 upwards, accommodating one to three persons. Early application necessary for outside rooms. Boat train leaves Boston (South Station) 6 p.m. Boat leaves Fall River 7.40 p.m., due in New York (pier 14) 7 a.m. Breakfast may be had on board. Hudson River Day Line steamer leaves New York (Desbrosses street pier, 20 blocks north from Fall River and Providence Line piers) at 8.40 a.m., due at Catskill 3.25 p.m. Restaurant on board. Sittings should be secured on port side for the scenery.

Instead of Fall River Line, the Providence Line steamers may be used, fare being the same. Providence Line boat train leaves South Station, Boston, at 6.30 p.m. Steamer due in New York, at pier 15, North River, 7 a.m.

The trip can also be made going by rail to Albany with the personally conducted party, thence by water via Hudson River Day Line (8.30 a.m.) to Catskill (11 a.m.), joining special party again there, and returning via Hudson River Day Line to New York, thence Fall River Line to Boston. This ticket (Boston to Albany, Hudson River Day Line to New York, and Fall River Line to Boston, or *vice versa*) costs \$10.50, and a stop-over for the conference will be allowed at Catskill on application to purser of the steamer. Then local fare Catskill to Otis Summit and return, 99 cents each way, must be added. The transfer of baggage in New York is not included—50 cents each for trunks.

## NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON PARTY

(In charge of Mr. Charles H. Brown, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Register with him on or before June 18, and send him parlor care fare (75 c.), if seat is desired from New York to Kaaterskill.

There are many different routes for those attending the convention from New York and the South. It is possible to reach the Hotel

Kaaterskill from New York by day boat to Kingston, connecting with train on the Ulster & Delaware R. R. to the Hotel Kaaterskill, or by day boat or night boat to Catskill, connecting with the Otis Elevating Railway to the hotel. The more convenient route, however, is via the West Shore and Ulster & Delaware, inasmuch as all other lines necessitate a change from boat to train at Kingston or Catskill, and a transfer and re-checking of baggage at New York. The West Shore R. R. will run through coaches and parlor cars from New York direct to the hotel.

The Travel committee has arranged for special service on the trains listed below, on Monday, June 23. In order that space may be provided for all, it is earnestly requested that everyone who expects to take either of these trains will register with Mr. C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or before Wednesday, June 18.

The train leaving New York (Liberty street) at 9.45 a.m. is composed solely of parlor and observation cars. Those who wish to take this train, or who wish a parlor seat on the 12.40 p.m. train from New York, should enclose 75 cents for a reservation. No enclosure should be made by those who desire to use the special coaches on the 12.40 p.m. train.

## New York party

June 23. 9.45 a.m. or 12.40 p.m. Leave New York, West Shore R. R. (Cortlandt street ferry).  
10.00 a.m. or 1.00 p.m. Leave New York, West Shore R. R. (W. 42d street ferry).  
2.33 p.m. or 6.00 p.m. Arrive Kaaterskill.

## Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington party

June 23. 7.00 a.m. Leave Washington (B. & O.).  
7.55 a.m. Leave Baltimore (B. & O.).  
10.20 a.m. Leave Philadelphia (P. & R., 24th and Chestnut streets).  
12.35 p.m. Arrive Liberty street, New York.  
12.40 p.m. Leave Cortlandt street, New York (West Shore R.R.).  
6.00 p.m. Arrive Kaaterskill.

The Philadelphia party may also take the 10.00 a.m. train from the Reading Terminal, as follows:

10.00 a.m. Leave Philadelphia (Reading Terminal).  
11.50 a.m. Arrive New York (Liberty street).  
12.40 p.m. Leave New York (Cortlandt street).  
6.00 p.m. Arrive Kaaterskill.

The West Shore ferry at Cortlandt street adjoins the P. & R. ferry at Liberty street. A. L. A. representatives will meet the train from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington at Jersey City. Baggage can be checked direct from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to Kaaterskill via B. & O., Phila-



delphia & Reading, West Shore, and Ulster & Delaware Railroads. All tickets should read via these lines. This route will save all charges for transfer of baggage in New York. The 12.40 p.m. train from Cortlandt street, New York, will wait for southern connections for those who register in advance.

The following are the single and summer excursion fares:

	One way.	Summer excursion.
New York to Kaaterskill....	\$3.25	\$5.80
Philadelphia to Kaaterskill....	5.53	10.05
Baltimore to Kaaterskill.....	7.93	14.55
Washington to Kaaterskill....	8.93	16.55

Those intending to take post-conference trip had better buy one-way tickets and save possible inconvenience on return journey.

Parlor car fare from New York to Kaaterskill.	\$0.75
Philadelphia to Kaaterskill.	1.25
Washington to Kaaterskill.	2.00

The time table as announced above may be slightly changed, but all who register will be notified of any alterations.

All inquiries in regard to the New York and Southern party, and all reservations should be addressed to Charles H. Brown, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Inasmuch as the New York State Pharmaceutical Association meets at Otis Summit on Monday, June 23, the regular trains from this section will be overcrowded. In order to provide accommodations for all on the American Library Association special cars and trains it is important that every one who expects to go to the Hotel Kaaterskill on Monday, June 23, by train will register as noted above.

#### CHICAGO PARTY (INCLUDING MIDDLE WEST)

A special electric-lighted train will leave Chicago via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway (La Salle Station, La Salle and Van Buren streets), on Sunday morning, June 22, at 10.30, and arrive at Cleveland at 7.30 p.m., Buffalo at 11.59 p.m., and Albany Monday morning, June 23, at 8.45 a.m.

In order to allow delegates from the west a glimpse of the new State Library and the new quarters of the library school, a stopover for three hours has been arranged at Albany. Special train will resume journey at 11.30 a.m., and arrive at Kaaterskill at 3.30 p.m.

No special rates will be granted by the railroads from Chicago and the west to the Kaaterskill conference, but the regular thirty-day, round-trip summer excursion tickets to New York, costing \$30, or Saratoga Springs tickets, costing \$24.10, are recommended. These tickets will have to be validated at destination points, New York City or Saratoga Springs, before returning home.

On New York City tickets no stopover will be allowed between Albany and New York City, making it necessary to purchase local ticket from Kingston to Kaaterskill, 60 c. party rate, at Kingston, and local ticket from Kaaterskill to New York City, \$3.28, at Kaaterskill, when returning.

Those who do not wish to go to New York City, but desire a more direct and convenient way of returning home, are advised to purchase the round trip excursion ticket to Saratoga Springs, costing \$24.10. Such tickets must be deposited at Albany for stopover on the going journey, and local tickets purchased, Albany to Kaaterskill and return, \$4.59. Upon arriving at Albany on return journey tickets may be claimed and validated at Saratoga Springs.

The Saratoga Springs ticket is recommended for those who purpose joining the post conference party. Members planning to accompany the Lake Placid section will have to journey to Saratoga Springs from Albany, to have their tickets validated, before starting on the trip, which enters the Adirondacks via Utica. The Lake Placid party, upon arrival at Utica going, must deposit tickets there for stopover, and take them up on returning from the mountains. Those traveling north with the other section around the mountains to Hotel Champlain, thence to Ausable Chasm, returning to Albany, may have tickets validated at Saratoga Springs when passing through.

New York City tickets should be routed via Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R.

The regular one way rate, Chicago to Kingston, is \$19.32, and proportional rates, based upon the above, will prevail from points outside of Chicago.

Delegates who buy New York City tickets have the option of returning all rail to Chicago, or Hudson River steamers to Albany, and steamer Buffalo to Cleveland.

Attractive circle tours, with a sixty-day limit are offered, at slight additional cost, from New York City. Information concerning these tours will be furnished by local railroad office.

Applications for Pullman reservation must be accompanied by deposit, covering the kind of accommodation desired, not later than June 10. Rates are for lower berth, \$4.75; upper berth, \$3.80; section, \$8.55; compartment (two persons), \$13.50; drawing room (three persons), \$17. Meals will be served in the dining car a la carte.

All correspondence concerning western party should be addressed to John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago.

(Send deposit for Pullman reservation to John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, before June 10.)

#### POST CONFERENCE TRIP

Apply for reservations to Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Boston, Mass., before June 15. Money to be paid before June 26.

A very delightful eight-day trip has been arranged, covering a day at Albany, and a week in the Adirondack region. The latter half of

the trip offers the alternative of Lake Placid for four days, with opportunity for many side excursions, or four days spent partly at Saranac Lake and partly at Hotel Champlain, with a return if desired through Lake George. Thus all will see the Fulton Chain region, Raquette Lake and Blue Mountain Lake, and those familiar with Placid or Lake Champlain and Lake George may choose the alternative desired.

At Albany, where we spend Sunday, the new Education Building and State Library will be open to the A. L. A. party, and members of the library staff will be on duty to act as guides. Informal headquarters will be made here. The day being Sunday, no set program will be undertaken.

Leaving Albany very early Monday morning, with a special dining-car breakfast, the journey to Old Forge will be through the picturesque Mohawk Valley, along the river and through the Adirondack foothills. At Old Forge the party will proceed by boat through the first four lakes of the famous Fulton Chain, which is really formed by the widening of the Moose River. Eagle Bay Hotel, at the head of Fourth Lake, has been selected as a convenient spot for headquarters, and, from that point, a very delightful trip has been planned to Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Raquette Lake, the "queen of the Adirondacks," is 1700 feet above the ocean. The party will proceed by boat through Raquette Lake into Marion River, which is a fair representative of a great many of the high country streams; deep, dark, still, covered with lily pads and bordered with reedy marsh. It is famed as a place for deer hunting. The portage to Utowana Lake is made on a funny little wooden railroad from which the passengers can alight, pick flowers or ferns, and then rush on and catch the train. Another boat will be waiting to convey the party through Utowana and Eagle Lakes, by the famous old eagle's nest, into Blue Mountain Lake. It is three miles long and is nearly surrounded by mountains, sharing with Placid the claim of being the prettiest lake in the eastern states. At the head of the lake, towering 4000 feet above sea level, is Blue Mountain, which the Indians called To-wah-loon-dah, "Hill of Stones." Time will be allowed for experienced mountain climbers to climb to its summit.

Aside from the special trips, the daily life in the Adirondacks offers attractions not to be equalled. The beach at Eagle Bay is excellent for bathing, and the romantic little winding waterways promise pleasant hours in a canoe. This Eagle Bay-Blue Mountain district is so seldom visited that it gives visitors an opportunity to see the "big woods" in a nearly primitive condition.

Back of the hotel is Eagle Mountain with a very accessible trail leading to the summit, where climbers find the shelter of a "lean-to" from which they can get a wonderful view of

the lake and surrounding mountains. More ambitious climbers will find that Rocky Mountain, a little further up the lake, is a delightful tramp. From the top of this mountain a more extensive view of the region is visible.

There will be music for dancing at the Eagle Bay Casino, but more interesting still is the Adirondack custom of gathering around the nightly campfire to exchange yarns. Open camps or "lean-tos" lined with balsam boughs are provided for one's comfort, in front of a fire of huge logs.

Leaving Eagle Bay, Wednesday after lunch, the party proceeds by train to Carter, which is the Adirondack Division main-line junction, and thence to Saranac Inn station, where the party will divide, party no. 1 going on without stop to Lake Placid, where the rest of the week will be spent at the Lake Placid Club, on the shores of Mirror Lake and Lake Placid, a spot unsurpassed in beauty anywhere in the east. Here, at the home of several members of the A. L. A., gala attractions are planned for us, such as a campfire supper, feast of lanterns, lake fire and water curtain, and concerts by a famous string quartet. There are endless tramps and drives available, and mountain climbers may choose from Tahawas, McIntyre, Whiteface, Eagle's Eyrie, Overlook, Whitney and Cobble. Golf, tennis, boating on the lakes will interest many. Motor trips open up Saranac, Keene Valley, St. Hubert's, Wilmington Notch, Cascade Lakes. A trip to Ausable Chasm is planned for one of the days, but is not included in the party ticket as was first planned, the committee feeling that better rates could be had thus.

It is certain that many will wish to remain longer than has been planned for in the party ticket. Such as desire may prolong their stay at the club up to July 31 at \$3 a day (\$4 with private bath), and should any desire less expensive quarters in boarding houses near by, these may be had, also until July 31, at \$2 a day.

While party no. 1 is enjoying the woods and fêtes at Lake Placid party no. 2 (under personal conduct of Mr. C. H. Brown of the Travel committee) has spent a delightful day at Saranac Inn, on Upper Saranac Lake, and had an opportunity to visit Lower Saranac Lake en route to Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point, Lake Champlain. Here excursions on the big lake are available, and the trip to Ausable Chasm can be easily made. This has not been included in the party ticket, nor have the meals at Hotel Champlain, as it will be run this year entirely on the European plan. The Ausable Chasm trip costs \$2.35, not including lunch, which may be had at Hotel Ausable Chasm for \$1.25. Any desiring to stay longer than the time included in party ticket can do so, the rates for rooms being from \$1.50 each person per day, if two occupy one room, or \$2 a day for single rooms. Party ticket includes railroad ticket back to Albany, but any desiring

to make the trip through Lake George may do so, and railroad tickets will be honored on steamer on payment of \$1.50 to the purser.

#### ITINERARY OF POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

##### Saturday, June 28.

Leave Hotel Kaaterskill at about 2 p.m. (Check trunks to Eagle Bay Hotel, Adirondacks, N. Y.)

Arrive at Albany for supper. (Use handbags only for the two nights in Albany. Mail and telegrams, Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany.)

(All meals in Albany at individual expense. Committee recommends Hotel Ten Eyck, and for moderate priced outside restaurant, Keeler's, 56 State street, just below the hotel on opposite side.)

##### Sunday, June 29.

In Albany. New State Library and Education Building open to party. Guides will be in readiness.

##### Monday, June 30.

6.30 a.m. Leave Albany, N. Y. Central station, for Old Forge, Adirondacks, special highbacked coaches. Dining-car breakfast between Albany and Utica.

11.15 a.m. Arrive Fulton Chain.

11.35 a.m. Arrive Old Forge, where boats will be taken to Eagle Bay, arriving for lunch at 1.30 p.m. Mail and telegrams Eagle Bay Hotel, Eagle Bay, Adirondacks, N. Y.

##### Tuesday, July 1.

9.45 a.m. Leave Eagle Bay for special excursion to Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes, with lunch at Blue Mountain House. Return to Eagle Bay Hotel for supper.

##### Wednesday, July 2.

1.40 p.m. Leave Eagle Bay by train.

Party no. 1 check trunks to Lake Placid Club.

Party no. 2, to Hotel Champlain.

3.24 p.m. Leave Carter.

(Party divides at Saranac Inn Station.)

#### Party no. 1

July 2. 7.20 p.m. Arrive Lake Placid Club. Mail and telegrams Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y.

July 3-6. At Lake Placid.

#### Party no. 2

July 2. 5.31 p.m. Arrive Saranac Inn. Mail and telegrams Saranac Inn, Adirondacks, N. Y.

July 3. At Saranac Inn.

July 4. 7.53 a.m. Leave Saranac Inn.

8.25 a.m. Arrive Saranac Lake.

9.35 a.m. Leave Saranac Lake.

12.10 noon Arrive Hotel Champlain.

All meals at Hotel Champlain (European plan) at individual expense.

July 5-6. At Hotel Champlain.

Parties disband Sunday afternoon, July 6.

#### EXPENSE

(Amount in cash or checks to be paid Mr. F. W. Faxon during the A. L. A. conference at Hotel Kaaterskill, before June 26, but registration with the party must be made *before* June 15, stating if you wish party no. 1 or no. 2.)

Party no. 1. Albany and Eagle Bay to Lake Placid (including return railway ticket to Albany). Hotels, transportation, transfers of passenger and baggage, meals to afternoon of Sunday, July 6 (except four meals in Albany). \$40.

This is for each person, provided two room together, without bath. For single room at all hotels, add \$4.

For private bath at Albany and Lake Placid, add \$5.50.

Those not holding tickets from Otis Summit via Albany should add \$1.71.

Anyone holding return ticket via Albany and Utica should deduct \$2.50 from price of party ticket, as the return ticket may be deposited at Albany and at Utica, up to ten days in each place.

Party no. 2. Albany and Eagle Bay to Saranac Lake and Hotel Champlain (including return railway ticket to Albany). Hotels, transportation, transfers of passenger and baggage, meals to afternoon of July 6 (except four meals in Albany and eight meals at Hotel Champlain, European plan). \$40.

This is for each person, provided two room together, without bath.

For single room at Albany, Eagle Bay, Saranac Inn, and Hotel Champlain, add \$4.

For private bath at Albany, Saranac Inn, and Hotel Champlain (here only double rooms have bath), add \$5.

Those not holding tickets Otis Summit to Albany, add \$1.71.

Those desiring to return through Lake George, instead of by rail to Albany, may do so by paying \$1.50 to purser on steamer, who will then honor railway ticket.

#### KAATERSKILL CONFERENCE

##### PROGRAM OF GENERAL SESSIONS

General Theme: Specialization in library work.

First session, Monday, June 23, 8.15 p.m.

President's address—The world of print and the world's work.

"As others see us." Brief comments and expressions on library work from men and women of affairs in this country and in Great Britain.

Second session, Tuesday, June 24, 9.30 a.m.

Theme: Work with foreigners, colored races, defectives and dependents.

Our fellow citizens of foreign birth. Hon. William Sulzer, Governor of New York.

Paper on work with foreigners (title to be announced later). Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby.

The men in the yards. Charles E. Rush.  
Defectives and dependents: helping those who cannot help themselves. Julia A. Robinson.  
What of the colored races? William F. Yust.  
Reports of officers and committees:

Secretary.  
Treasurer.  
Finance committee.  
Trustees of Endowment fund.  
Publishing Board.

*Third session, Wednesday, June 25, 9.30 a.m.*

Theme: Library influences in the home, in the shop and on the farm.

Special reference collections for housekeepers. Sarah Louise Arnold.

A working library for the artisan and the craftsman. Edward F. Stevens.

The woman on the farm. Lutie E. Stearns.

The library situation as it touches the rural field. Prof. Liberty H. Bailey.

Reports of committees:

Bookbinding.  
Bookbuying.  
Catalog rules for small libraries.  
Coöperation with the N. E. A.  
Coördination.  
Federal and state relations.  
International relations.

*Fourth session, Thursday, June 26, 9.30 a.m.*

Theme: Children and young people; their conditions at home, in the school, and in the library.

The education of children and the conservation of their interests. Mrs. Frances Squire Potter.

Changing conditions of child life. Faith E. Smith.

How the library is meeting these conditions (title to be announced later). Gertrude E. Andrus.

Normal schools and their relation to librarianship. Willis H. Kerr.

The enlarging scope of library work in high schools. Mary E. Hall.

Reports of committees:

Library administration.  
Library training.  
Library work with the blind.  
Public documents.

*Fifth session, Friday, June 27, 9.30 a.m.*

Theme: The library's service to business and legislation.

Address (subject to be supplied). George McAneny.

The law that stands the test. M. S. Dudgeon.  
State-wide forces in the state library. D. C. Brown.

Present status of the legislative reference movement. C. B. Lester.

Making a library useful to business men. S. H. Ranck.

Libraries in business organizations: their expanding function. Louise B. Krause.  
Business.

*Sixth session, Saturday, June 28, 9.30 a.m.*

Theme: The world of books.

The friendly book. Genevieve M. Walton.

How to discourage reading. Edmund L. Pearson.

Book symposium.

Unfinished business.

Reports:

Executive Board.  
Council.  
Resolutions committee.  
Tellers of election.

#### COUNCIL

The Council will hold three sessions at Kaaterskill. The first and third meetings will deal with committee reports and other business. At the second session the subject, "Quality of fiction" will be considered, the discussion being led by Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, and Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. The meetings of the Council will probably be open to the membership at large.

#### COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

1. *Main Session.* Andrew Keogh (Yale) presiding.

Bibliographic instruction in colleges and universities. Introduced by Lucy M. Salmon, professor of history in Vassar.

The fundamentals of classification for colleges and universities. Introduced by H. E. Bliss (C. C. N. Y.).

The college library and the research demand. Introduced by Robert S. Fletcher (Amherst).

Art influences in the college library. Introduced by Frank Weitenkampf (New York Public Library).

2. *Round table for reference workers.* Sarah B. Askew (New Jersey Public Library Commission) presiding.

What a city should expect and receive from the library. Introduced by William H. Allen, Ph.D., director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City.

Scientific management: and the reference department as a bureau of information. Introduced by Marilla W. Freeman (Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tennessee).

What any library can do for the business and trade interests of the town. Sarah B. Ball (Newark Free Public Library).

The civics room in a medium sized town. Introduced by Edith Kammerling (Chicago Public Library).

Papers to be brief and general discussion expected.

3. *Round table for college librarians.* F. C. Hicks (Columbia) presiding.

Several subjects, to be announced later, will

be introduced in five-minute papers, and time will be provided for informal discussion of subjects suggested by those present.

#### TRUSTEES' SECTION

The Canadian trustee and the American trustee—a recollection.

Should trustees abdicate in favor of civil service commissions in the matter of employments of librarians and assistants?

Duties of trustees as to library legislation.

Trustees of a large city library, and of a small library—a comparison.

#### CATALOG SECTION

*First Session:* Administration of catalog department.

From the librarian's standpoint—F. F. Hopper, librarian of the Public Library, Tacoma.

From the cataloger's standpoint—Laura Smith, chief of the catalog and reference departments, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Relation of departments—Beatrice Winsor, assistant librarian, Free Public Library, Newark; Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, Public Library, St. Louis.

Discussion.

The problem under discussion for this session is whether the methods which prevail in the catalog department can be more efficiently adjusted to the changes in the conditions and requirements of the modern public library.

The section invites to the discussion librarians and those not specializing in cataloging that the catalogers of the section may have the benefit of their suggestions.

*Second Session:* Discussion of catalog entries and forms of cards.

#### SECTION IN LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

*First Session*—Tuesday afternoon, June 24.

Topic: Values in library work with children.

1. Clare Whitehill Hunt; superintendent of the children's department, Brooklyn Public Library.

2. Caroline Burnite; director of children's work, Cleveland Public Library.

Discussion. To be assigned.

3. Report showing volume of children's work in the U. S., by Dr. Bostwick.

*Second Session*—Friday afternoon, June 27.

Topic: School work.

1. Possibilities of the rural school library. Martha Wilson, librarian, Minnesota State Board of Education.

Discussion. To be assigned.

2. Round table of school librarians led by Mary E. Hall, librarian Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., and president library section, N. E. A.

a. Work of a public library high school branch, Maud McClelland, librarian, High School, Passaic, N. J.

b. The librarian's opportunity in vocational guidance, Samuel H. Ranck, librarian, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Discussion by June R. Donnelly, Marilla W. Freeman, and others.

#### PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

Specialization in curriculums, and grading in library schools—Mary W. Plummer.

Coöperation of libraries with library schools—Corinne Bacon.

Report on methods of publicity for library schools—M. S. Dudgeon, C. H. Milam, Josephine A. Rathbone.

Account of the work of the library school round table for 1912 and 1913—P. L. Windsor.

#### AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

There will be an informal round table conducted by Charles R. Greene, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural Library. Further announcements will be made later.

#### DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

Paper by Frank C. Wallace, superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C., outlined by him as follows:

1. Replies to questions and resolutions suggested at the last conference of the A. L. A. (a) Distribution of bills. (b) Reasons why catalogs and indexes can not be issued more promptly. (c) Assignment of volume numbers to Congressional series. (d) Publication of a daily bulletin.

2. Explanation of Section 8 of the Legislative appropriation act centralizing the distribution in the office of the superintendent of documents.

3. Need for coöperation on the part of the librarians to improve the publication and distribution methods of government publications.

Paper by Francis A. Crandall on phases of the public document question.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

##### *First session*

The public records of England—John Thomson, librarian of the Philadelphia Free Library.

The state library as a specialist—John A. Lapp, legislative reference librarian, Indianapolis.

Subject unannounced, a paper by Minnie Priest Dunton, librarian of the Idaho State Library.

Reports of committee on arrangement and distribution of state documents—Johnson Brigham, librarian of the State Library of Iowa.

The legislative reference service—G. S. Godard, librarian of the State Library of Connecticut.

The publication of municipal year-books—J. L. Gillis, state librarian of California.

##### *Second session*

The care of archives material—R. G. Thwaites, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Public documents as a commercial factor—



William R. Reinick, librarian of the document division of Philadelphia Free Library.

Reports of committee on coöperation between legislative reference departments, by John A. Lapp, legislative reference librarian, Indianapolis.

Public archives—H. R. McIlwaine, state librarian of Virginia.

Systematic bibliography of state official literature—W. R. Reinick, of Pennsylvania.

#### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

##### *First session*

Organizing small libraries—Round table—Zaidee Brown, Massachusetts Public Library Commission, presiding.

1. Methods suggested by state organizer for accessioning; classification; shelf listing; cataloging (should it be attempted? should L. C. cards be used?); loan system; mechanical preparation of books.

2. Average time required for above processes, and average cost per 1000 volumes.

3. Help from local sources: paid workers, trustees, volunteers, help from neighboring librarians.

4. Kinds of supplies and cost.

5. How the organizer may interest the people of the town in the library.

6. Board meeting—budget—other administrative problems.

Note: For this discussion, "small library" means any library with less than 5000 volumes.

Those attending the session are asked to come prepared to describe actual work, and to give estimates on cost and time.

##### *Second session*

1. What the league can do to encourage the establishment of new commissions.

2. Coöperation with state board of education, and library instruction in normal schools.

3. Library work in state institutions—prisons, reformatories, hospitals.

4. Reports of committees and election of officers.

Note: A third adjourned session will be held if necessary.

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

*First session*—Tuesday evening, June 24.

Address of welcome by Frank B. Gilbert, chief of the law division, New York state education department.

President's address.

Report of the treasurer.

Report of the executive committee.

Reports of the special committees:

Legal bibliography.

Reprinting session laws.

National legislative information service.

Law libraries and law librarians.

Latin—American laws.

Lessening fees charged by clerks of federal courts for opinions.

Round table—Wednesday morning, June 25.

Report of the committee to confer with Library of Congress on subject headings, and discussion.

*Second session*—Wednesday afternoon, June 25.

Destruction and rebuilding of New York State Law Library, by Frederick D. Colson, librarian.

Election of officers for the coming year.

Round table—Thursday morning, June 26.

Report of the committee on shelf classification of law text books.

Symposium on catalogs of law libraries.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

*First session*—Tuesday afternoon, June 24.

Relation of the special to the general library—W. Dawson Johnston.

Relation between the municipal library and legislators—Andrew Linn Bostwick.

Experiences of a special collector—William Barclay Parson (engagements permitting).

Special library methods of the library of the Prudential—Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman.

*Second session*—Wednesday afternoon, June 25.

Address on methods of the Luce clipping bureau—Hon. Robert Luce, ex-lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.

Report of committee on clippings—Jesse Cunningham.

Address on clipping methods of the *Wall Street Journal* library—Dr. J. Frank Crowell.

Report of committee on special library training—O. E. Norman.

Is there a demand for indexes in special fields of agriculture and education?—H. W. Wilson.

*Third session*—Thursday evening, June 26.

The Library of Congress as a clearing house for record of work done in economic subjects—H. H. B. Meyer.

Some established principles in special library organization—Marie F. Lindholm.

The library of the school of landscape gardening at Harvard University—the treatment of collections relating to landscape gardening including city planning—Theodora Kimball.

The English book trade library—R. A. Peddie, St. Bride Foundation, London (paper to be read by a member of the association).

Review of special library work during the year—Guy E. Marion.

#### AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

Either one or two meetings of the Institute will be held. The following topics will be discussed:

1. Cost of library administration. Report of committee, John Thomson, Philadelphia Free Library.

2. Physical efficiency—Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library.

3. The need of specialization in library service—W. D. Johnston, Columbia University Library.

CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS,  
HOTEL KAATERSKILL, N. Y.

Saturday, June 28, 1913, 2 p.m.

Program for conference of school librarians, to be held under the auspices of the American Library Association and the Library Department of the National Education Association:\*

*High school session*

Conducted by Miss Anna Hadley, librarian, the Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.

Planning and equipping a high school library. Miss Sarah B. Annett, librarian, Washington Irving High School, New York City.

How can we encourage the best use of the library by the different departments? Miss Elizabeth B. McKnight, librarian, Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.

Training high school students in the use of books (brief reports and discussion):

Miss Fanny D. Ball, Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Miss Helen Hill, William Penn High School, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Laura M. Mann, Central High School, Washington, D. C.

Miss Janet Nunn, Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Wash.

Mr. Gilbert O. Ward, supervisor of high school libraries, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ways of interesting high school pupils in good reading (five minute talks):

Boys—Miss Marie Fox Wait, Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

Miss Mary Spangler, High School, Hartford, Conn.

Girls—Miss Katharine Grasty, Eastern High School, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Celia M. Houghton, High School, Albany, N. Y.

Question box and general discussion.

*Normal school session*

Conducted by Willis Kerr, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.

Topics suggested:

Library lessons in the grades.

Length and number of lessons.

Subjects taught in the different grades.

Practice lessons given by students.

Courses in children's literature given by normal school students.

Number of lessons. Best helps. Results.

State law requiring such lessons.

Question box: Problems of normal school librarians.

*Note.*—There will be an exhibit of school library helps, lists, forms, etc.

\* For notice of Salt Lake City conference of school librarians see program for National Education Association in this issue.

**State Library Commissioners**

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY  
COMMISSIONERS

1913 found the library matters in this state very promising, there has been a large extension work done both by the State Library and the Library Commission. During the biennial report which ended July, 1912, 105,000 traveling library books were sent out from the shipping room. The advertising of this work through the medium of the educational trains and the work of a representative of the Board of Library Commissioners, who has visited nearly every county in the state during the last year, has made a large increase in the demand for these libraries, and a still greater interest and demand is expected during the next year.

Four summer schools are to be carried on in this state, the additional one being in connection with Bay View Assembly, which follows the Chautauqua plan. A very elaborate display is to be made there and a large amount of material distributed for the benefit of the rural school teachers and others who do not, in any other way, come in contact with the work that is being done on these lines.

At the last session of the legislature a law was passed which makes it obligatory upon the part of district school officers to select books for the township and district libraries from a list prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Librarian; the result from this will undoubtedly be good, as rural schools are not up to the average in books in their libraries.

The Board of Library Commissioners has also decided to finance four round-tables in this state during the coming year, the printing of an enlarged edition of the list of 500 best books for children, and a second and enlarged edition of "Biographical sketches of American artists" is now in the hands of the printers.

The commission will conduct its usual summer courses in elementary library methods for teachers at the Western State Normal School at Kalamazoo and the Northern State Normal School at Marquette, beginning June 30, and at the Ferris Industrial Institute, at Big Rapids, beginning July 7, 1913. The board is also glad to announce a new course this year in connection with the Summer University at Bay View, beginning July 17.

These courses are not intended for the professional training of librarians, but to make the teachers more efficient through an intelligent use of books. They will cover the subject of elementary library economics and will be inspirational, technical and practical. Credits will be given to students taking the courses. A model library of 500 books for children will be available, and these books will be used in the practice work of students. Miss Green, of the New York Public Library, will conduct a week's course in children's literature at Kalamazoo, Marquette and Big Rapids, and Miss Whiteman, of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, will give a like course at Bay View.

## State Library Associations

### OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the sixth annual convention of the Oklahoma Library Association, May 14 and 15, at Muskogee, Mr. Carroll S. Bucher, president of the Muskogee library board, gave a cordial and eloquent address of welcome, responded to by Mrs. Cora Case Porter, acting president, in the gracious capable manner which characterized her leadership throughout the meetings. The sessions were full of helpful discussions along technical lines.

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, the principal speaker and an authority on library matters, addressed the assembly in the Commercial Club rooms on "The library as a business asset" and "How to interest the business man in the library." Mr. Utley quoted former President Roosevelt as declaring that after the church and the school came the library in point of public benefit.

"What children read" was ably discussed by E. S. Monroe, superintendent of the Muskogee city schools. Mrs. Bertha McBride, of Guthrie, read a paper giving valuable suggestions on "Library work with children."

Miss Abbott's resignation as president was read and accepted, and a committee appointed to write her a letter of thanks for her cooperation and financial help, expressing regret that she is out of the state for the next year. Mrs. R. W. Funk sent a cordial letter of greeting and good wishes to the association.

The committee on affiliation with A. L. A. reported, recommending approval of any regulation that may be adopted by A. L. A. at the Kaaterskill conference.

The strength of the association was greatly increased by the addition of several capable new members. Miss Radford, librarian at Muskogee, proved herself a genius as an executive in preparing for the meeting. Miss Anna Reid McGlenn, of Tulsa, made her initial appearance, giving a paper on "The small library as a social center," in which she named the varied activities that are now considered the proper functions of a library.

Seven valued members who are state school librarians were absent, owing to stress of work incident to commencement.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Phelps for the efficient service she is rendering in conducting a summer training class for librarians.

The association voted enthusiastically to invite the American Library Association to hold its 1913 session in Oklahoma. Miss Edith Allen Phelps extended an invitation from Oklahoma City, giving an attractive outline of its facilities for handling so large a convention. Mrs. J. A. Thompson, of Chickasha, and Miss Phelps were elected delegates to carry this invitation to the national conference in New York in June.

Mrs. De Roos Bailey, chairman of library committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, outlined in a graphic manner the need of a larger expenditure of time and money to carry on the useful work of traveling libraries.

Favorable action was taken in response to greetings from Mrs. D. A. McDougal, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, asking the association to become a member of the federation on the same basis as the clubs. Miss Mary R. Radford, of the Muskogee Public Library, was elected to represent the association at the biennial federation meeting at Tulsa in November.

A resolution was adopted relative to representation on the program of the State Teachers' Association.

Miss Ava L. Miles, of the Oklahoma City Public Library and chairman of the legislative committee, read a report on the progress of the library commission bill. The committee was commended for its faithful work and was continued. Mrs. De Roos Bailey, of Muskogee, and Mrs. R. W. Funk, of Shawnee, being added.

An excellent luncheon at the Torson, tendered by the Chamber of Commerce, a reception at the Christian Temple, and an auto ride over the city and out to "Sawokla," the picturesque home of Miss Alice Robinson, were features of Muskogee's delightful hospitality.

Miss Robinson served a dinner to the visiting librarians in honor of her friend, Miss Phelps.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Cora Case Porter, Oklahoma City; first vice-president, Miss Mary R. Radford, Muskogee; second vice-president, Miss Alma McGlenn, Tulsa; treasurer, Miss Cora Miltimore, Stillwater; secretary, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Chickasha.

Mrs. J. A. THOMPSON,  
Secretary O. L. A.

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 23d annual meeting of the New York State Library Association will be held Sept. 22-27, inclusive, at the Sagamore, on Lake George. Railroad fares, hotel rates and details of the program will be announced later.

A cordial invitation is extended to workers throughout New York state and elsewhere to attend.

All who have once enjoyed "library work" at Lake George will wish to go again, while it is hoped that those who have not will take this opportunity to become acquainted with fellow-workers and to know the beauties of the region.

ADELAIDE BOWLES MALBY, Secretary.

### GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The tenth meeting of the Georgia Library Association was held in Atlanta Monday and Tuesday, April 28-29, at the Carnegie Library.

The first session was opened by a welcome

from Mr. Willis M. Everett, president of the Board of Trustees. Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, of Athens, president of the Georgia Library Association, delivered the president's address, which was followed by the report of the secretary.

The meeting was then given over to "Some special phases of library work," and papers were presented by Mrs. Maud Barker, state librarian, who told of the work of the State Library. Mr. William H. Moyer, warden of the federal prison, told of the library now operated in the prison, and also told of his plans for future development of the library's work. Mr. Moyer invited the members of the Association to visit the prison library, and many spent the afternoon in a most interesting visit.

Following Mr. Moyer, Miss Orpha Zoe Massey, librarian of the Retail Credit Company, told of the unique library which is operated by the company, and showed what an active part it plays in the rating of the employees of the company.

Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, of Middleton, who was to have told of the system of traveling libraries which she sends throughout the territory covered by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, was detained by illness.

Telegrams of congratulation were read from several absent members, and from Mrs. Anne Wallace Howland, of Boston, who organized the Georgia Library Association in 1897.

Invitations were presented, inviting the Association to attend several interesting events during the afternoon, notably the organ recital at the City Auditorium, and a reception at the Piedmont Driving Club, given in honor of the delegates to the Sociological Congress in session in the city.

The afternoon hours were left free for visits to the neighboring libraries, and delegates divided their time between the two branch libraries, the Anne Wallace branch and the Oakland City branch, and some of the college libraries.

In the evening Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick gave a most interesting lecture on "The activities of a large library system," illustrated by stereopticon views of the St. Louis Public Library. The lecture was followed by an informal reception, at which the Board of Trustees and their wives and the library staff acted as hosts.

Tuesday morning was given to a round table discussion of the "Problems of a small public library," conducted by Miss Eloise Alexander, assistant librarian, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, who also led the discussion on Cataloging. Miss Florence Bradley, head of the Circulation Department, led the discussion of Circulation problems, and Miss Tommie D. Barker, head of the Reference Department, led the discussion of reference problems, and exhibited many new aids to reference work. On account of the late hour, the discussions of work with children and training for library work, by Miss Amelia Whitaker and Mrs. Percival

Sneed, respectively, were omitted, and the reports from the small libraries of the state were presented by their librarians. Ten libraries were represented, and interesting reports showed splendid work done throughout the state.

The reports were followed by a delightful paper from Dr. Bostwick on the "Art of re-reading," and many good resolutions to re-read the old favorites were made during the reading of Dr. Bostwick's paper.

The Tuesday afternoon session was held at the library of the Georgia School of Technology. Miss Laura Hammond, the librarian, and her assistant, Miss Julia Hammond, welcomed the visitors, and were assisted by President K. G. Matheson, who spoke in most glowing terms of the good work that was accomplished by the college libraries. Mr. E. L. Boogher, of the Library committee, also spoke to the visitors.

In the absence of Mr. Duncan Burnet, librarian of the University of Georgia Library (who was called home a few hours before the session by illness in his family), Mrs. Percival Sneed, principal of the Library Training School of Carnegie Library, presided over this session. Reports from the librarians of the Georgia School of Technology, Agnes Scott College, Emory College, Mercer University, Wesleyan College, Brenau College, and Bessie Tift College were presented, and showed excellent work done during the past year. Miss Hammond then invited the visitors to inspect her library building and to examine her collection of old books, among which are some excellent incunabula.

The report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously adopted, and the following officers were elected: president, Chancellor David C. Barrow, Athens; vice-presidents, Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Mr. H. H. Stone, Mr. Duncan Burnet, Mr. William Harden. Invitations for the next meeting were received from several cities, but it was finally decided to accept the invitation presented by Mrs. Nina Holstead, of the Carnegie Library of Columbus.

The tenth meeting was the largest and most representative meeting ever held by the Association, sixteen cities of Georgia sending delegates. There were also several visitors from cities which are now planning libraries. Miss Mollie Norman, librarian of Union Springs, brought greetings from Alabama, and Miss Mary Bell Palmer, librarian of Charlotte, represented North Carolina. Georgia has 22 public libraries, and three are now in process of construction.

## Library Clubs

### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the New York Library Club for the year 1912-13 was held Thursday afternoon, May 8, in the lecture room of the

Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th street. As the May meeting is the annual business meeting of the club, the afternoon's program was preceded by the election of officers for the ensuing year. The officers elected were: president, Miss Mary W. Plummer, director New York Public Library School; vice-president, Mr. E. F. Stevens, librarian, Pratt Institute; secretary, Miss E. H. Budington, Columbia University Library; treasurer, Mr. H. O. Wellman, New York Public Library; council, Mr. E. H. Anderson, Miss Theresa Hitchler, Miss A. Van Valkenburgh, Miss Isadore G. Mudge. After the transaction of routine business, including the election of three new members and the presentation of the annual reports of the secretary and the treasurer the regular program of the afternoon was taken up. This consisted of full reports of great interest from the various committees which had been working throughout the year. The detailed reports showed much research and investigation into local conditions, and some were of such a nature as to promise to be of more than local use and interest. As all the reports are to be printed in full in the June issue of the *Club Bulletin* no analysis of their contents is given here. The committees which presented reports are: Historical manuscripts, Victor H. Paltsits, chairman; Libraries in charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, Frederick W. Jenkins, chairman; Prints, Frank Weitenkampf, chairman; School libraries, Miss Mary W. Hall, chairman; Special collections, Miss Isadore G. Mudge, chairman; Union lists, William P. Cutter, chairman; Press, L. M. Solis-Cohen, chairman; New members, Miss Harriet E. Hassler, chairman. At the conclusion of the reports, a vote of thanks to the librarian and the library committee of the Young Women's Christian Association for the use of the rooms was passed and the formal part of the meeting was adjourned. A reception at which refreshments were served was held after the meeting, and after the reception many members of the club took advantage of the opportunity to visit the charming library rooms of the association. ISADORE G. MUDGE, *Secretary*.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club, for the season of 1912-13, which was held on Monday evening, May 12, 1913, was unique in its way, the first half hour being spent in historic old Christ Church of Revolutionary fame. Dr. Washburn, the rector of Christ Church, gave a very full description of the church as it was before the Revolution, saying that "while the Revolutionary associations with the church are very precious and very significant, the fact must not be forgotten that the church was there long before there was a Revolution." A well-carved coat-of-arms, sent over in 1694 to mark the royal governor's pew, is still in the church, also a

great deal of the original altar furniture; and the communion silver presented by Queen Anne is still used. After Dr. Washburn's address, the meeting adjourned to the Neighborhood House across the street, where the regular annual business meeting was held.

Four new members were elected, and after the treasurer's report for the year (which showed a substantial balance for next year's work) was read and approved, the following officers were nominated and elected to serve for the year 1913-1914: president, Dr. Cyrus Adler, president Dropsie College; first vice-president, Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian; second vice-president, Miss Corinne Bacon, librarian and director library class, Drexel Institute; treasurer, Miss Bertha S. Wetzell; secretary, Miss Jean E. Graffen.

After the election, Dr. Robinson asked to be allowed to make another nomination, at the request of the nominating committee. He said that he wished "to make a nomination to a new office of honor, and to nominate a person for that office who deserves all the honor that we can give him, and one to whom this club owes more than most of us know. He was among its first founders, having been president of the club, and is willing always to spend and be spent in the interest of the club. I have the pleasure and honor to nominate for honorary president of the Pennsylvania Library Club Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia." After an enthusiastic endorsement of this nomination by a rising vote, Mr. Thomson accepted the office in his usual gracious and genial manner.

Dr. Washburn again took the floor, and gave a most interesting and descriptive talk about the library of Christ Church, about which, up to the present time, very little is known, except perhaps what has been brought out by Dr. Keep, of Columbia University, in his lectures on colonial libraries. The first consignment of books for this library was sent in 1696, the books being marked "Belonging to ye Library of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania." The library contains over 300 volumes in all. Mention of this library was made in a book published in London in 1698.

The members and their friends, numbering one hundred and twenty, were loathe to leave at the close of the meeting, and many remained until a late hour, examining the old books with the quaint inscriptions and book plates. A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Washburn for a delightful and instructive evening.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

#### NORTHERN NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the Northern New York Library Club was called to order at the Theresa Library at 11 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, April 23. There were thirty-two in attendance, including trustees, librarians and interested friends.

It was voted to hold the fall meeting of the



club at the new library at Colton, the time of meeting being left to the executive committee.

Resolutions were endorsed that the parcel post just initiated place books upon the same basis as other articles entitled to the parcel post.

Miss Mary Hasbrouck, of the Ogdensburg Library, read a paper on "Reserving books"; Mr. John Sterling, of Watertown, gave a talk on "The library and the busy man," and Miss Caroline Webster gave a paper on "The farmer and the library." These papers were followed by informal discussions on the subjects.

Officers for the year were re-elected as follows: Dr. S. A. Hayt, Watertown, president; Jane Naughton, Watertown, secretary; Katherine S. Perine, Watertown, treasurer.

JANE NAUGHTON, Sec'y.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the season was held on Thursday evening, May 8, at Lincoln Center. Dinner was served at 6.30, and a short business meeting was held afterward. The following officers were elected for 1913-1914: president, C. J. Barr, assistant librarian of John Crerar Library; first vice-president, Miss Mary W. Wood, librarian of the Blackstone Branch of Chicago Public Library; second vice-president, Miss Mary Van Horne, librarian, Art Institute, Chicago; secretary, Miss Agnes Peterson, Newberry Library; treasurer, Miss Cora M. Gettys, Reference Department, Library of University of Chicago.

The balance of the evening was devoted to dancing, and the 125 members present had a most enjoyable evening.

HELEN HUTCHINSON, Sec'y.

#### LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the club was held on May 15, at Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., at 2.30 p.m. This locality has been recently laid out as a garden city under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation. About two hundred were in attendance. The following officers for the coming year were unanimously elected: president, Harriot Hassler, Queens Borough Public Library; vice-president, Julia Hopkins, Pratt Institute Free Library; secretary, Eleanor Roper, Queens Borough Public Library; treasurer, Gwendolen Brown, Brooklyn Public Library.

The first speaker of the afternoon was John M. Glenn, director of the Russell Sage Foundation. Mr. Glenn's preliminary remarks were devoted to a description of the locality at Forest Hills, and he explained the purpose of the Sage Foundation Homes Association in establishing this garden city. Then followed a description of the activities of the Foundation and its publications. It was interesting to learn of the many departments into which the work is divided, such as the Charity Organ-

ization Department, the Recreation Department, the Publicity Work, etc. The aim of the Foundation is not so much to help individuals as to get the needs of a community before the public, and to suggest how the social and industrial betterment of this community may be brought about. It aims also to standardize social work and the education of social workers.

Mr. Franklin K. Mathiews, chief scout librarian of the Boy Scouts, was the next speaker. The importance of a boy's reading when about twelve years of age was emphasized. He is sure to be interested in books of adventure, war, heroes and sport, and Mr. Mathiews placed stories of adventure first, because they develop his imagination and self-reliance. Very important also are books of sport and school life, because they develop his sense of honor and honesty. Mr. Mathiews exhibited a questionnaire which he had prepared for the use of a boy's parents. From a study of the answers to these questions, he is enabled to recommend certain books best adapted to the boy's reading. He told also of a plan which has been started to publish, for a small sum, a number of the best books for boys. Only the most representative and best books will be chosen, and thus the problem of "not what a boy ought to read but what he does and will read" will be partially solved.

After these addresses a vote of thanks, presented by Dr. Hill, was unanimously extended to the speakers of the afternoon, and "to the Sage Foundation Homes Association for the privilege of enjoying their hospitality in this newest garden spot of Long Island."

ROBERT L. SMITH, Secretary.

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Several unusually good lectures have recently been given by visiting librarians. These have been:

April 18. Mr. George Iles. A bureau of review; a discussion of the advisability of a central board of book appraisal. Mr. Iles has since printed his address in pamphlet form.

April 21. Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith. Branch libraries; a comparative study of the work of the branch library and the librarian of an independent library.

April 29. Miss Alice S. Tyler. Commission work. Two lectures dealing especially with the problems of commission work in the middle west.

May 17. Mr. William H. Brett. The Cleveland Public Library; an illustrated lecture on the library and its work, especially in the branches.

May 19. Miss Josephine A. Rathbone. Fi-

tion from the desk attendant's point of view. Owing to continued illness, Miss Martha T. Wheeler has again been obliged to give up her work in the school. Miss Mary E. Eastwood, '03, who was in general charge of the course in selection of books at the beginning of the school year, has again taken the major part of the work of the course. She has been assisted by Rev. Charles F. Porter, '08, of the traveling library section, who has given the lectures and conducted the discussions in religion and philosophy. Miss Mary Ellis, '02, for a number of years the official indexer of the Education Department, is conducting the course in indexing.

The library institute of the Albany district, conducted by the New York State Library Association, was held in one of the school's classrooms, Tuesday, May 20. Lack of room prevented the attendance of many of the students, but a number of the seniors acted as guides throughout the building to the visiting librarians. Among the speakers were Mr. Wyrer, Mr. Watson, Miss Mary E. Eastwood, Miss Mary P. Parsons, and Mr. Walter, of the State Library staff. Mr. Wynkoop, head of the public libraries section and editor of *New York Libraries*, was in general charge of the meeting.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Alice A. Blanchard, '03-'04, has been engaged as temporary assistant by the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.

Genevieve Conant, '13, has been appointed head cataloger for the Public Library, Brookline, Mass., and will begin her duties in July.

Isabella M. Cooper, B.L.S., '08, has resigned her position as instructor in the Department of Library Science at Simmons College, and will go to the Brooklyn Public Library to take charge of the sociological department.

Lillian M. George, B.L.S., '10, has been appointed cataloger of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis for the year beginning July 1. During the past two years Miss George has had charge of the cataloging and classifying at Purdue University.

F. K. WALTER.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The work of the third term consists of two mornings a week (and an occasional afternoon period) of class room work, during which the courses in History of classification, Cutter classification, Printing, Business methods, Library administration seminar, and Children's work are given. Miss Plummer's course in History of libraries and Mr. Eastman's on Library buildings also come this term, and the elective course in Italian that was so successful last year is offered again. The rest of the time, about 28 hours a week, throughout the term, is spent in practical work. Most of this work is

done here in our own library, but, thanks to the courtesy of neighboring libraries, students under appointment to definite positions, or intending to take up distinct kinds of work, are enabled to get practice along special lines. One student is working two afternoons a week in the Erasmus Hall High School library, one in the library of the Children's Museum, one spends a day a week in the Traveling Libraries department of the Brooklyn Public Library, and one is acquiring experience in the administration of a smaller town library by working at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Englewood, N. J.

The class have enjoyed lectures from Miss Stearns and from Miss Alice Tyler this month and an informal talk from Mr. Brett, who talked to them about the special children's course given by the Cleveland Public Library. As a result two members of the class, Miss Mary E. Hoover and Miss Adeline Cartwright, have decided to go to Cleveland next year.

Friday afternoon visits were made this month to Columbia University, the Hispanic Society, the Bureau of Municipal Research (where Dr. M. H. Allen gave an hour talk on "What public libraries can do for their city governments"), the Y. W. C. A. Library, the Newark Public Library, and the Public Library of Madison, N. J. The latter was in response to an especial invitation extended by the board.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Ada Thurston, '02, who has been an assistant in J. P. Morgan's library for some years, was a beneficiary under Mr. Morgan's will for \$10,000.

Clara C. Field, '05, has been made acting librarian of the Kern County Library of California.

Janet Jerome, '07, formerly assistant in the children's room of the Denver Public Library, has been appointed branch librarian of the Henry White Warren branch of that library.

Helen M. Davis, '10, formerly children's librarian in the East branch of the Portland, Ore., library, has been made librarian of the Public Library of Franklin, Indiana.

Ingegard Ekman, '11, writes of her success in establishing a children's library at her home in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Ethel H. Opdycke, '11, was married April 26 to Alfred F. Meyerhans. They are living at Clifton Park, N. J.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-director*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE—LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss June Richardson Donnelly, teacher of library economy in the Washington Irving High School for Girls, New York, formerly director of the Drexel Institute Library School, has been elected associate professor of library science in Simmons College, librarian of the college, and director of the Library School. She follows Miss Robbins, who

has resigned after serving the college from its foundation. Miss Donnelly was graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1895 with distinction, and from the New York State Library School in 1907. As an assistant at Simmons College and later as director of the Library School at Drexel Institute she developed rare administrative ability. Her forceful personality and grasp of the library needs in this country will, it is hoped, make her administration at Simmons notable; for she believes that a college course combined with technical training offers to the American girl the opportunity for culture and means to a livelihood that she has long desired.

#### NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The visiting lecturers of the past month, speaking before the junior classes, were Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, on "The library militant," and on "Pioneer library work in Wisconsin," and Miss Alice Tyler, of the Iowa Library Commission, on "The work of the library commission." The students had the pleasure of meeting Miss Tyler at a tea, given in her honor, and Miss Stearns at a campfire picnic, given by the students at a delightful picnicking spot on Staten Island.

Mrs. Luther Gulick, one of the originators of the girls campfire movement, also addressed the juniors and the seniors in the children's librarians' course, on the movement and its object, exhibiting the costume and regalia. Juniors and seniors together listened to a most interesting address by John Collier, of the National Board of Censorship, on "Moving picture shows."

The visits to libraries since the last record have been to the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library and its branches, with an inspection of the budget exhibit, made by "The Oranges," to the Wadleigh and Morris high schools in Manhattan, and the Girls' high school in Brooklyn.

The results of the book sewing, pamphlet binding, etc., were some very good pieces of work to be carried away by the students for future reference, and a set of models for the school, made and presented by Miss Allerton, of the senior class.

The juniors tendered a May party to the seniors on the evening of May 9, which proved one of the prettiest functions of the year.

Senior lectures have been as follows: to the class in administration, a talk on "Work for the blind in the U. S.," by Mrs. Delfino, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, following a visit to "The Lighthouse," the new headquarters of New York work for the blind. An invitation has been received to visit the printing establishment of the *Matilda Ziegler Magazine*, published in the interests of the blind, which will be accepted if time permits. This class has had also talks from H. L. Cowing, of the

New Haven Public Library, on "The circulating department"; Miss Harriet Prescott, of Columbia University Library, on "The cataloging department," and Miss Eleanor B. Woodruff, of the Pratt Institute Free Library, on "The reference department." The class in advanced cataloging and reference work has had one lecture by Miss Isadore Mudge, of Columbia University Library, on "The reference department of the college library," and has been working in the various reference rooms of the library on actual problems assigned by the heads of the departments. Several juniors are giving their practice time to work on the index of the Catholic Encyclopedia, which has its headquarters near at hand.

Of the seniors, Miss Melvain (N. J.) and Miss Newberry (Mich.) have been engaged as assistants by the reference department of the New York Public Library. Miss Olmsted (N. J.) goes as cataloger to the library of the New York School of Philanthropy, and Mrs. Keliher as librarian to the new municipal reference branch of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library. Miss Simonds (Mass.), of the juniors, has been engaged to fill the position of librarian of the New York Institution for the Blind, as soon as her year in the school is over.

Other appointments, both of seniors and juniors, will be ready for announcement in the next report.

Entrance examinations for 1913-14 will be given on June 9, 1913, at the school and in various parts of the country. One set of questions has already been dispatched to the Far East.

The new circular of the school will soon be out, enclosing one in regard to the work of the senior year.

#### REPORT OF THE SENIOR YEAR

Now that the experimental year of senior studies is nearly at an end, it seems advisable to make some report on the work, in order that librarians may know what has been done and that graduates of library schools may have an idea of just what is offered.

No students were accepted for the year who were not graduates, with recommendations, from a library school. No tuition was required, since those who were appointed to positions were considered members of the library staff, and in the case of those doing unpaid practice, the fifteen hours of work per week were considered to offset any tuition fee. No charge was made for text books and supplies.

Members of the staffs of the Brooklyn and Queens Borough Public Libraries were offered the same privilege given to members of the New York Public Library's staff. The minimum salary offered was \$50 per month, the present initial salary of the library's C grade.

The morning hours from 9 to 12 were the ones selected for school work, and the remainder of the students' time was scheduled

in the reference or circulation departments of the library. No student doing full library work (40 hours per week) could take more than one of the senior courses (two mornings), but students doing unpaid practice could and did elect two courses or four mornings of school work.

Three courses were offered, in response to the demand from the junior class and from outside. Thirteen students, having no special leanings, elected administrative or general work, four advanced reference or cataloging, and four the work with children. Monday and Wednesday mornings were given to the advanced reference and cataloging, Tuesday and Thursday to administrative subjects, Wednesday and Friday to work with children. The students of the first-named course had their practice in the reference and cataloging rooms, the others chiefly in the branches and central circulation room, taking the same sort of schedules as the regular staff. In fact, they were members of the staff, for the time being, with the privilege of following certain courses in the school.

In the course in advanced cataloging and reference the students were tested in the cataloging room of the reference department for five weeks, and for an equal time on actual problems in the various reference rooms of the same department, children's reference, economics, technology, art, government documents. They had a course of lectures in the history of printing, practice in the cataloging of early printed books, a course in subject bibliography (chiefly of the natural sciences), lessons in bibliographical Italian, with a written test, and a number of single lectures, such as that of Mr. Austin B. Keep, on the "History of American libraries," Miss Ruth Granniss, on "What makes an old book interesting," and Miss Henrietta Bartlett, on "Making a bibliography." This class selected as the subjects of the bibliographies to be presented for the diploma "Free speech," "Eugenics," and "Printers' marks," all three subjects having been suggested by an actual demand.

The students in administration had a course of lectures on civic matters, followed by discussion, and on numerous subjects pertaining to library administration, such as heating, lighting and ventilation, furnishing, library reports, advertising, rules and regulations, budgets and financial reports, founding and organizing, library extension, etc. Inasmuch as there could be no practice under most of these heads, discussion and note taking were an important part of the work. Visits were made to library buildings, settlements, institutions for the blind; some practice was given in book-selection and in book-sewing, covering pamphlets and magazines, mounting and labeling, making portfolios, etc.

The students electing the work with children had a series of lessons with Miss Annie C. Moore on children's books, and with Miss

Anna L. Tyler on picture bulletins and story-telling. Each prepared a bulletin, the subjects being Exploration and discovery, Robert Louis Stevenson, and St. Valentine's day. They also combined in making a graded list of stories for children, for use in the library's children's department. Among their school exercises were visits to the juvenile departments of book stores, to settlements, to truant schools, to graded public schools, to Ellis Island, etc., each followed by reports made in class. Much of their practice was in the children's rooms of the library.

Reports of the practice work have been sent in or furnished the library when called for, so that this part of the students' course is still of the nature of testing and counts toward the granting or withholding of the diploma.

Commencement exercises will take place on June 13, at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Charles K. Bolton, of the Boston Athenæum Library, will deliver the Commencement address, "The librarian in a democracy." The first of the annual school dinners, projected by the school, will probably take place the evening before.

Plans for the senior courses of the coming year are being made in the light of the past year's experience. An additional course is to be given, toward preparation for work in school and college libraries, in response to a demand.

Mr. Andrew Keogh, of Yale University Library, and Miss Isadore Mudge, of Columbia University, are two of the lecturers who will give courses, and other college and school librarians have been invited. A course on the history of education will be included, and it is hoped that some lectures on the application of psychology to the work of the librarian may be secured.

In the advanced reference and cataloging course, a number of lectures on "Bibliography and bibliographies" will be given by Miss Henrietta Bartlett, a New York bibliographer of reputation. In some subjects, the schedules of this and the previous course will lap, and the same work will be given to students of both courses. More attention will be given to the cataloging of maps, music and other unusual material. In the course in administration, Mr. E. H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, will give a number of talks on administration, and the lectures on civic questions will be continued. The course in applied psychology, if given, will probably be so timed as to be open to all senior students.

The course for children's librarians will be somewhat changed in the proportion of subjects, but Miss Moore and Miss Tyler will continue to conduct the major subjects.

For the students' own sake, the fifteen hours unpaid practice is recommended, in order that more time may be had for reading and study, or for the taking of two courses, and thus covering more ground. Where, for financial

or other reasons, this is impracticable, the full-paid positions can almost always be counted on. Library school graduates, after some years of professional work, who find themselves in need of re-inspiration and change of thought, can surely find it in a year of study and recreation combined in New York, which offers so much of both.

No entrance examinations are required of graduates of library schools recommended by their schools, except in cases where their entrance tests have not included subjects required by this school. The diploma of the school will state in what course the student has taken his or her senior work.

Entrance examinations for the junior class will be given on Monday, June 9, from 9 to 1 and 2 to 6 o'clock, at the school and at assigned points throughout the country.

Very little change has been made in the junior course, with the exception of the offer of a supplementary or advanced course in government documents offered to those students who do the best work in the primary course and who wish a more thorough knowledge. This has been offered by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, and will be most valuable to students who wish to go into government positions or to prepare for legislative reference library work. The course will be given through informal talks and practice in the rooms of the Documents Division.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal.*

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Mary Wright Plummer, principal of the Library School, New York Public Library, visited the school and gave two lectures on "Applied poetry" and "The seven joys of reading," Friday, May 2.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, instructor in the School of Education, University of Chicago, gave nine lectures on story telling to the class, May 5-9. Thursday evening, May 8, Mrs. Thomsen told stories in the East Liberty Branch Auditorium.

Other visiting lecturers, scheduled for the latter part of May, are:

Mr. Edwin Hatfield Anderson, director of New York Public Library, New York City, two lectures (illustrated), on the "Work of the New York Public Library."

Mr. Edward L. Tilton, of New York, architect, two lectures (illustrated), on "Library buildings," May 29.

During the spring term examinations were given in "Lending systems," "Library work with schools," "Ordering and accessioning," and "Home library work."

The school closes its spring term June 9, and reopens for the summer term June 16. Courses bulletined for the summer term are:

Aids to library economy, Miss Mann.

Book binding, Mr. Arthur Bailey.

Book selection for children, Miss Knapp.

Book selection for children, Miss Randall.

Branch extension work, Miss Howard.

Business methods, Mr. Wright.

Classified catalog, Miss Mann.

Departmental routine, Miss Law.

Modern public library movement in America, Miss Bogle.

Routine work of branch library, Miss Howard.

Seminar for periodical review, Miss McCurdy.

During the summer term the students are scheduled two periods a week for practice work in the summer playgrounds. In connection with the playground work a series of lectures will be given by members of the Pittsburgh Playground Association.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The school has been particularly fortunate in the number and interest of the speakers who have given talks or addresses during the spring term. Besides those already reported, President Plantz, of Lawrence University, spoke on "Importance of self culture." Mr. William F. Seward, librarian of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library, gave two lectures, one on "Men and the library" and one on "Vocational guidance." Mr. Seward brought with him samples of his advertising material, which made a most suggestive exhibit. Miss Ruth Goodwin, of the Wellesley Graduate Council, gave a talk on the "Importance of alumni associations"; and Miss Amy Homans, director of the department of physical education, Wellesley College, spoke to the students on "Physical wellbeing."

Mr. William H. Brett, librarian of Cleveland Public Library, was the guest of the school for its annual May Day festival, lecturing also on the "Decimal classification as a logical scheme of notation," and giving two talks illustrated with lantern slides. These were on the "Cleveland Public Library and its branches" and the "Presidents of the A. L. A." On Saturday morning, May 3, Mr. Brett addressed a large company of library workers and townspeople of Madison interested in the school on "The larger purpose of the public library."

The class gift, a beautiful colored print of the "Old Blue Mill," by Thaulow, was presented to the school by Mrs. Koelker, the class president.

The guests were invited to view the exhibit of picture bulletins made by each of the students. The presence of a number of alumni made the occasion especially pleasant. Among those from out of town were Margaret Reynolds, 1907, Gertrude Cobb and Margaret Greene, 1911, and Nell Fawcett and Ethel Robbins, 1912. The catalogs prepared by the committee and the attractiveness of the exhibit made an occasion not unlike a veritable reception at the opening of an art exhibition. Coffee was served and the rooms of the school were opened to visitors. The subjects selected for bulletins were as follows:



Art galleries, Miss Glover.  
 Aviation, Mrs. Koelker.  
 The baby, Miss Turner.  
 Back to the soil, Miss Hardy.  
 Bible stories for children, Miss Ely.  
 Bird study, Miss Luttrell.  
 Book making in the middle ages, Miss Tiffany.  
 Books about Lincoln, Miss Ely.  
 Bring your vacation photos to the library—  
   posters, Miss Malmquist.  
 Camping, Miss Calhoun.  
 The Canadian north, Miss Brubaker.  
 Child study, Mrs. Luther.  
 Child welfare, Miss Nethercut.  
 Chivalry, Miss Humble.  
 Christmas, Miss Stewart.  
 Cook books, Miss Dickerson.  
 Fairy tales, Miss Rowe.  
 Good stories to tell, Miss Dukes.  
 Grand opera, Miss Westgate.  
 Grown-ups and children, Miss Graves.  
 How to know the wild flowers, Mrs. Craig.  
 King Arthur and his knights, Miss Fisher.  
 Laws die, books never, Miss Akers.  
 Lullaby land, Miss Frederickson.  
 Missions, Miss Janes.  
 Music and musicians, Miss Askey.  
 Oriental rugs, Miss Ely.  
 The original American, Miss Mattson.  
 Panama canal, Miss Harris.  
 Romance of the ship, Mrs. Craig.  
 Sleepy-time stories, Miss Thatcher.  
 Story hour, Miss Egan.  
 Transportation, Miss Aiken.  
 Trees that every child should know, Miss  
   Sawyer.  
 Who are we?, Miss Beust.  
 The courses in document cataloging, binding  
 and book buying, with the required practice  
 work in each subject, have been completed.  
 The school is fortunate in having secured Miss  
 Ethel F. McCollough, librarian of the Evans-  
 ville (Ind.) Public Library and formerly in-  
 structor in the school, to give the lectures in  
 Library administration and equipment. Sub-  
 jects for bibliographies have been assigned and  
 the students are at work upon them.  
 Miss Aiken, The woman's club movement.  
 Miss Akers, Physical education.  
 Miss Askey, Garden cities.  
 Miss Beust, Non-partisan movement in city  
   government.  
 Miss Burbaker, Occupational diseases.  
 Miss Calhoun, The organization of reference  
   work.  
 Mrs. Craig, Welfare work.  
 Miss Dickerson, American literary criticism,  
   1890-1900.  
 Miss Dukes, Domestic science in elementary  
   and secondary schools.  
 Miss Egan, Cooperative movements.  
 Miss Ely, Reminiscences of American life,  
   1880-1890.  
 Miss Fisher, Child welfare movements.  
 Miss Frederickson, Life and works of Christ.

Miss Glover, Resolved, That for like services,  
 women should receive the same pay as men.  
 Miss Graves, Minimum wage.  
 Miss Hardy, Anniversaries and holidays.  
 Miss Harris, Books on reading.  
 Miss Humble, Mothers' pensions.  
 Miss Janes, Needs in civic work.  
 Mrs. Koelker, American editions of Shake-  
   speare.  
 Mrs. Luther, Relation of library and school.  
 Miss Luttrell, Teachers' pensions.  
 Miss Malmquist, Pageants and festivals.  
 Miss Mattson, Norway and Sweden: a study  
   club outline, with bibliography.  
 Miss Nethercut, Niagara.  
 Miss Rowe, Anniversaries and holidays.  
 Miss Sawyer, Efficiency in library administra-  
   tion.  
 Miss Stewart, Consumers' league.  
 Miss Thatcher, Continuation schools.  
 Miss Tiffany, Life and works of St. Paul.  
 Miss Turner, Open air schools and visiting  
   nurses.  
 Miss Westgate, Cost of living.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

Agnes Dickerson, a senior in the joint course,  
 was elected to Phi Beta Kappa this spring.  
 Last year two students in the Library School,  
 Miss Alice Farquhar and Miss Ruth Rice,  
 received similar honors.

On the occasion of Miss Hazeltine's birth-  
 day, the students gave a picnic for her at  
 "Arbroath," Maple Bluff.

Myrtle Sette, '07, and Ruth Knowlton, '09,  
 visited the school in April.

## SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The senior class are organizing and catalog-  
 ing the nearly 4000 volumes of the Mineralogy  
 Department of the university.

The Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, S.T.D., for-  
 merly archaeologist of the New York State  
 Museum and a writer and authority on the  
 local history of Syracuse and vicinity, gave an  
 interesting and instructive lecture before the  
 Library School, April 25, on the "Importance  
 of collecting and preserving source material  
 for local history."

On May 9 the school had the pleasure of a  
 talk on binding from Thomas P. Ayer, super-  
 intendent of the binding department of Co-  
 lumbia University Library.

The senior class and some of the freshmen  
 and juniors of the Library School attended the  
 New York State Library Institute held at the  
 Canastota Public Library, the afternoon of  
 May 13. Mr. J. I. Wyer, director of the  
 New York State Library School, and Mr.  
 Paul Paine, of the *Syracuse Post-Standard*,  
 were the principal speakers.

Several exhibits of engravings of master-  
 pieces of art have been displayed in one of  
 the Library School rooms during the year.

MARY J. SIBLEY, *Director*.

#### WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the past month Mr. G. O. Ward, technical librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has given two lectures to the students on "Technical book selection"; Mr. C. P. P. Vitz, second vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has begun a short course on "Reports and statistics" as a part of the course in library administration; Professor Allen Severance, of the university here, has given his course in general bibliography. The school has enjoyed the annual visit of Miss Alice Tyler, of the Iowa State Library Commission, who gave ten lectures on "The organization and administration of the small library."

Miss Ethel Fegan, librarian of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England, spent a day here and spoke informally and very interestingly to the students. The students of the Training School of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh while on their library visit to Cleveland were the guests at an afternoon tea given at the school for Miss Tyler. The school has also had the pleasure of entertaining a party of members of the staff of the Detroit Public Library.

The out of town library trips are now being taken to places of library interest within an easy radius of Cleveland. Thus far the college library at Oberlin, the public library at Willsborough, the college and public libraries at Painesville, and the public libraries at Elyria and Lorain have been visited.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY, *Director.*

#### IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING

The State University of Iowa announces the twelfth session of the Summer School for Library Training to be held at Iowa City as a department of the Summer Session, June 16 to July 26, 1913.

From 1901 to 1911, inclusive, the Iowa Library Commission conducted a school for library training at the university. In 1912 no library school was held. This omission emphasized the fact that there is still a demand for a summer library school in Iowa. Because of increased pressure of work the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission is no longer able to conduct the school. The university, however, has assumed responsibility for the school, and the university librarian will be the director, the Iowa Library Commission actively coöperating in its management.

The primary purpose of the school is to raise the standard of librarianship in the smaller libraries of the state and to enlarge the conception of what the library should stand for in the community. The course is in no sense offered as a substitute for the full training of one of the regular library schools, but is intended for those who desire instruction in

modern library methods, yet have neither the time nor the means to attend a full course school.

Daily instruction is given in the fundamental subjects relating to library organization and methods. The following subjects will be included: note-taking, library handwriting, book selection and buying, trade bibliography, mechanical preparation of books, accessioning, classification, cataloging, shelf listing, loan systems, statistics, library work with children, reference work, interior arrangement and furnishing a library building, library administration, binding and repair of books, and public documents.

Entrance examinations are not required, but candidates are supposed to have completed a high school course. Applicants now holding library positions or under definite appointment to such a position, are eligible for admission, and must file written application in advance, on a blank which may be obtained from the director. Inasmuch as emphasis is laid on practice work and prompt technical revision and correction, the number admitted is limited to twenty in the regular courses.

Students will be admitted from other states if the admission requirements are met and if the limit of students is not previously reached by Iowa applicants.

The fee for tuition in the Library School is \$5 for the regular course, including the course in library work with children. For the children's course alone the fee will be \$3.

#### MAINE LIBRARY COMMISSION—SUMMER LIBRARY CLASS

The summer library class of the Maine Library Commission will be held this year at the University of Maine Library, Orono, July 29 to Aug. 15, inclusive. The university library, with its excellent equipment, will be available for class use, and the summer term of the university, in session while this course is being given, offers opportunities for recreation and social pleasures not otherwise obtainable.

The class is limited to 20, and is designed especially for those already engaged in library work or having library appointments. Instruction is free to residents of Maine; for others the tuition charge is \$7.50. Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, visitor and inspector for the Connecticut library committee, will have charge of the work.

#### Reviews

BIBLIOTHÈQUES, LIVRES ET LIBRAIRIES: conférences faites à l'Ecole des Hautes-Etudes sociales sous le patronage de l'Association des Bibliothécaires français avec le concours

de l'Institut International de Bibliographie et du Cercle de la Librairie. 2d series. Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris, 1913. 181 p.

The first series of these lectures, designed to popularize libraries, was reviewed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for April, 1912. The purpose and plan of the second series are similar to the first. The second series comprised sixteen lectures, eight of which are printed in the volume before us, as follows:

- (1) Libraries of art and applied art.
- (2) The Royal Library of Berlin.
- (3) The Library of Congress at Washington and the New York Public Library.
- (4) French municipal libraries.
- (5) The British Museum.
- (6) On the university libraries and the scientific press of Holland.
- (7) Hygiene in libraries.
- (8) Provincial university libraries in France.

The eight lectures omitted are those on more restricted professional and technical subjects, such as bibliography, binding, printing and cataloging.

The chapter on the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library was prepared before the new building of the latter was occupied or opened to the public, and the matter relating to this library naturally deals only with the principal features of the building and the architectural conveniences for light, heat and administration.

A closing paragraph in this chapter gives an interesting sidelight on what the French think of one of the points in library administration regarding which Americans are the most complacent. Freely translated it reads:

"On their side Americans have much to learn from us. One is greatly surprised that, following us, they have profited so little by our experience. Why have they adopted subject classification on the shelves? It is impractical and useless in large libraries; impractical because the constant intercalation of new books makes frequent rearrangement necessary and complicates endlessly the signs, letters and figures which must be used to designate the location of books; useless because the reader is never taken to the shelves, and it is all one to him whether a book on cooking stands next to a treatise on painting, provided the treatise on painting is brought to him when he wants it. The Bibliothèque Nationale gave up this system a long time ago. Thus we are not a little surprised to see it still practiced in the United States. The Library of Congress published last year an outline for a classification scheme for the social sciences—an outline of more than 800 pages. Why did it not instead print a subject catalog, simple and convenient in form, made by the alphabetical arrangement of the names of the subjects of the books included, and adopt for the books themselves a simpler classification permitting their easier use?"

J. I. WYER, JR.

POLLARD, Alfred W. *Fine books*. London, Methuen, 1912. xv+332 p., 8°. (*Connoisseur's library*.)

Mr. Pollard's title is somewhat misleading, as the work is devoted chiefly to incunabula and some of the more noteworthy volumes of the sixteenth and seventeenth century. More than half of the forty plates that make up the illustrations of the volume are from books printed before 1500. "Fine old books," or "Fine early printed books," would have given one a more exact idea of the scope of the present work, though the author would probably not grant that there were any early printed books that are not fine. He allows that students of a specialty run some risk of losing their sense of proportion, and admits that he is conscious of having looked at so many fifteenth-century woodcuts that he distinctly overrates them. Mr. Robert Proctor, "who knew more about fifteenth-century books than any other man has ever known or is ever likely to know," once said to Mr. Pollard that he did not think he had ever seen an ugly one.

In his preface, the author states that this work has been ten years on the stocks, and that much of it has been written over two or three times, either because his own information had increased or because he wished to embody the result of the successful research of others. He confesses to defeat in one main point—the book was begun with a confident determination to cover the whole ground, from the beginnings of printing and printed book illustration down to our own day. In the case of printing, the survey has been carried through, though in the later parts rather sketchily, but the corresponding survey of book illustration ends, as the author grants, with obvious marks of compression and fatigue, about the year 1780, leaving the story of a hundred and thirty years of very interesting picture work untold. The subject of the section which had to be abandoned was not only very large, but very miscellaneous, and it would have been necessary to have included at least France, Germany and the United States, in addition to Great Britain. Mr. Pollard consoles himself with the reflection that the paper and print of these modern books are so poor that they do not really fall within the class of "fine books," but are only books with fine pictures in them, and so are outside the scope of the present treatise.

The initial chapter on collectors and collecting has some well-known facts about famous collectors, but the analysis of what attracts the collector will be prized as a contribution to the philosophy of bibliophilism. Rarity of itself is of no interest to collectors worthy of the name; nobody wants a really dull book simply because it is unique or nearly so. Likewise age alone cannot give value in the eyes of the informed collector; an old volume of sermons would not command a high price simply because of its antiquity. If, however,

it were a scarce old volume, illustrating the work of some particular press or by some author noteworthy for his position in the community at the time, it might be prized by collectors, apart from any literary merit it chanced to possess. If one goes back far enough, age adds considerably to the interest in fifteenth-century books. Beauty of form is apt to be a secondary consideration with collectors, although comparatively few adopt it as the basis of their collections. In respect to the condition of copies, however, this is a guiding principle. The demand for a good copy will often be ten times as keen as that for a poor copy, even though the latter has no leaves actually wanting. The exceptionally poor copy would often have no selling value were it not useful to students, who are willing to pay a small price for it as a working copy.

The interest which books have in the eyes of a collector centers largely in their associations, and these may be historical, personal or purely literary. Among historical associations, those connected with the history of printing come first, and are the ones which chiefly concern Mr. Pollard in the present work. Many incunabula are interesting through the light they throw on the life of the early printers, and on their struggles with the new art which was to revolutionize society. Some of the best sidelights are gained through a study of the colophons, which not only portray the ambitions of the printers, but discuss quite frankly the difficulties encountered by them in prosecuting their labors. These colophons are sometimes quite lengthy, for here the editor or the printer could take a fling at previous attempts along the same line, or could ask for indulgence or encouragement from the reading public. For example, the colophon of a little grammar, printed at Acqui, tells us this: "The Doctrinale of Alexander Villedieu (God be praised!) comes to a happy end. It has been printed amid enough inconveniences, since of several things belonging to this art the printer, in making a beginning of it, could obtain no proper supply, owing to the plague raging at Genoa, Asti and elsewhere. Now this same work has been corrected by the prior Venturinus, a distinguished grammarian, and that so diligently that whereas previously the Doctrinale in many places seemed by the fault of booksellers too little corrected, now by the application of his care and diligence it will reach men's hands in the most correct form possible. After this date books will be printed in type of another kind, and elegantly, I trow; for both artificers and a sufficiency of other things, of which hitherto the putter forth has been in need, he now possesses by the gift of God, Who disposes all things according to the judgment of his will." Despite these proud boasts, the fond hopes of this pioneer printer were not to be realized, and he produced no other book.

Mr. Pollard treats, in turn, with his usual

skill and sympathy, such topics as block books, the invention of printing, its development in early German and Dutch illustrated works, and dwells with special fondness on the Italian, French and Spanish illustrated books. There are separate chapters on "English books printed elsewhere than at London," "English woodcut illustrations," "Engraved illustrations" and "Modern fine printing." The brief closing paragraph of the book is devoted to the United States, where, "in addition to some merely impudent plagiarisms, several excellent efforts after improved printing were inspired by the English movement of which Morris was the most prominent figure." The Elston, Merrymount and Riverside presses are singled out for special commendation. There is a select bibliography of ten pages.

Like its companion volume on "Illuminated manuscripts," by Mr. J. A. Herbert (reviewed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, February, 1912), the work is one for the connoisseur rather than the amateur.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

*Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Supplement.* Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Company. To be issued bi-monthly, with the omission of the July number.

*Industrial Arts Index*, being a cumulative index to engineering and trade journals. Minneapolis, H. W. Wilson Company. To be issued bi-monthly, with the omission of the July number.

*Annual Magazine Subject-index*, 1912, including as part 2 the *Dramatic Index*, 1912, ed. by F. W. Faxon, 299 and 322 p. O. Boston, Boston Book Company, 1913.

*Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften*, hrsg. von Georg Maas. Berlin, Julius Springer. To be issued semi-monthly.

The appearance of two new periodical bibliographies published by the H. W. Wilson Company, together with the change of ownership, and to some extent of scope of the *Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften*, formerly published by the Internationales Institut für Sozialbibliographie, will at once awaken discussion as to the needs of American libraries for indexes of current periodicals. Consideration of the scope covered at present, of unnecessary duplication, and of subjects for which there are no adequate periodical indexes, suggests that the subject demands careful study and investigation. Neither the American Library Association nor the Bibliographical Society of America seems to have given the subject the attention it deserves, although at a meeting of the Bibliographical Society in 1910 a paper was read by Mr. J. C. Bay on the "Survey of periodical bibliography." He closed his paper with the recom-

\* Bibliographical Society of America. Papers 1905. Vol. 5, p. 61-69.

mendation that a committee be appointed to "investigate the scope, manner of publication, and relative utility of existing [periodical] bibliographies, to look into the problem of unnecessary duplication, to consider remedies... and propose an adjustment." If such a committee was appointed, there seems to be little record of its activities.

A reviewer of the two new Wilson publications is handicapped by the fact that the numbers issued are, according to the publishers, but little more than prospectuses of what it is proposed to do. The Supplement to the *Readers' Guide* (vol. 1, no. 1, March, 1913) indexes 37 periodicals. It is proposed to increase the number to 100 as soon as possible. Of the 37 magazines indexed in the first number, 18 were included in the *Readers' Guide* for 1912. Of the remaining 19, five were included in the *Magazine Subject-index* for 1912. Hence, only 14 of the 37 magazines indexed in the Supplement were not covered by existing indexes in 1912. The H. W. Wilson Company states that the magazines transferred from the *Readers' Guide* to the Supplement will be replaced in the *Guide* by more popular magazines. The April number of the *Guide* announces the addition of eight to partly replace those transferred. Three of the eight were, however, indexed in the *Magazine Subject-index* for 1912. Both the *Guide* and the Supplement have included an index to certain books of composite character.

The Supplement obviously shows some lack of coöperation and some danger of duplication. Even if the *Magazine Subject-index* omits those magazines now included in the *Guide* and the Supplement, there will be some loss and embarrassment to the reference librarian owing to a lack of continuity. From a librarian's standpoint it is not wise to have the *Kindergarten Primary Magazine* or *Moody's* indexed in the *Magazine Subject-index* for 1912, in the Supplement for 1913, and possibly in the *Readers' Guide* for 1914. And might it not be preferable to confine the index of books of composite character to either the *Guide* or the Supplement and not to divide it between the two?

The *Industrial Arts Index* (vol. 1, no. 1, February, 1913) gives a list of 43 magazines which will be included in the next issue. The number indexed will be gradually increased. Of the 43 all but five are indexed regularly by the *Engineering Magazine* in the *Engineering Index* (published monthly, with an annual cumulative volume). The arrangement of the *Industrial Arts Index* is alphabetical by author and subject. The *Engineering Index* is on the other hand an alphabetical classed bibliography, the subjects being alphabetized under main subdivisions, such as Automobiles, Street and electric railways, etc. The *Industrial Arts Index* is to cumulate with each number (five per year); the *Engineering Index* does not cumulate until the end of the year. The

monthly numbers of the *Engineering Index* are included as a supplement to the *Engineering Magazine*, which is probably found in most, if not all, of the medium-sized and larger libraries of the country. Attention should also be called to the *Repertorium der technischen Journal-litteratur*, published annually by the Kaiserliches Patentamt. It covers satisfactorily the engineering literature of all countries, is exceptionally complete for its field, and is a necessity in the large engineering libraries. It is not, however, suitable for the smaller institutions.

If there were no untrodden paths in the field of periodical bibliography, the *Industrial Arts Index* would be welcome as an additional aid, even if the material were duplicated elsewhere in somewhat different form. But unfortunately, although we have the annual "Writings on American history," a satisfactory and useful list in spite of its tardiness, the 1911 volume having not yet appeared, we have no satisfactory periodical bibliography of the social sciences, in spite of the great interest in social and public affairs, with so many municipal libraries now coming into existence. It was hoped that the *Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften*, published formerly by the Internationales Institut der Bibliographie, would meet this need. But its elaborate classified arrangement under German headings has made it difficult for American librarians to use. Beginning with 1913 the bibliography will be published by Julius Springer. Many American and English magazines have been dropped and German publications added to replace them. Even such a representative publication as the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* seems to have been omitted from the *Index*.

Here then is one field which is not covered to any extent by our periodical bibliographical publications. Would it not be of more value to us as librarians to have some index to the periodical publications in the field of social and public affairs rather than an additional index for industrial arts which are to a fair extent already covered?

Through the coöperation of the publishers of the *Publishers' Weekly* and the H. W. Wilson Company the American trade bibliography is admirably covered without duplication. The periodical bibliography is not in nearly so satisfactory a state. Why should not the American Library Association, through the A. L. A. Publishing Board or through a special committee, attempt to survey the field, ascertain the needs, and investigate any possible duplication? It might well aid in improving the scope and methods of our existing bibliographies and provide a meeting point for the various publishers engaged in this work. The question concerns the librarians and reference librarians even more than the bibliographers. The desired end should be reached the more easily, inasmuch as our bibliographical publications are not on a strictly commercial



basis. It is a matter of congratulation that the various publishers have shown themselves so willing to meet the needs of the librarians and that so much progress has been made since W. F. Poole issued his first "Index" in 1848.

CHARLES H. BROWN.

KAISER, J. *Systematic indexing*. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1911. 12s. 6d. net.

This volume is the second of the Card system series. The author, as librarian of the Tariff Commission, is evidently obliged to handle an immense variety of information. A comprehensive and almost universally applicable system of indexing is therefore necessary, and it is probably out of his experience in arranging a multitude of world-wide facts that the broad and well-reasoned plan of indexing contained in this large volume has grown. The purpose of the book is to apply a system of indexing by cards to the entire mass of information in the possession of any business for the use of the manager of that business. The author first demonstrates the necessity of indexing; next, he examines the material and the means of controlling it; then he proceeds to describe his method of systematic indexing, discussing its application to the card system, and finally its application to a single book.

In the field of indexing there is certainly room for system and standardization. Indexes are generally made according to individual notions. At best, they are made by book catalogers, who almost inevitably make the mistake of indexing titles or phrases rather than facts. In spite of the rapid increase of all kinds of literature, of the growing demand for more and better indexes, and of the tendency toward specialization, there is an absence of system and of standards and of willingness to incur expense for proper indexing that is astonishing. The publication of such a work as this is therefore especially welcome.

Mr. Kaiser's system is too extensive to be explained here in detail. The reader of his book will find a clear presentation and development of principles of classification and arrangement that can be applied to any subject—commercial, technical or professional—and be extended without limit. Well mastered and rigorously applied, this system would probably meet every possible requirement.

It is not difficult for an orderly mind to contrive systematic methods of work; but the value of a system depends on the manner in which it is carried out and controlled. The author says more than once that the usefulness of his system depends on its control. There must be a man behind the guns. It may be a question, after all, whether the man who is able rigorously to administer the method of this book would not be able to devise an equally useful system of his own. For the matter really develops into a scheme

of philosophy, and as hardly any two philosophers ever have agreed, perhaps it is not too much to say that no two indexers will agree.

In fact, the author of "Systematic indexing" disagrees with almost everything that has so far been done in the matter with which he concerns himself. He differs in his terminology, in his classification, in his alphabetizing and in his punctuation, as well as in his system of indexing. He gives much space to objections to the classification of Dewey, Cutter, J. D. Brown and L. S. Jast, his criticisms being, in the main, sound. In his extended remarks, however, on Dewey's decimal classification and relative index for libraries, he is rather captious (see paragraphs 260, 262), for he admits that the almost universal acceptance of this system is a great achievement. It is evident that, in order to be useful, a system must meet ready and general acceptance, and be based on common and not individual needs. The author's system, in its main rule of observing the order "concrete, country, process," or, in simpler phrase *what, where, how*, is based on a natural and generally accepted principle.

In minor matters, he offers many good suggestions. His suggestion that in lists of names of individuals and business firms the inversion usually employed, *e.g., Smith, John A.*, should give place to the absolute form, *John A. Smith*—the alphabetizing being marked by capitalizing *Smith*—is a commendable one. So, too, is his recommendation to avoid needless punctuation. His method of writing dates (*e.g., 1913 IV 15*, for the 15th of April, 1913) will meet little favor, since the habit of putting the year last and the month or day first is firmly fixed.

When the author's system is applied to the indexing of an ordinary book, its elaborateness appears in strong light. If book indexes were made after his plan they would, no doubt, be better, but there would be very few of them made; for the plan necessitates some 20 separate processes, and the enormous amount of work involved can be understood, for instance, from the illustration he gives in paragraph 606, where 12 cards, containing 86 words and 12 references, are finally condensed into 1 title of 2 words with 6 references, and 1 sub-title of 1 word with 5 references. In his discussion of book indexes, the author gives his reasons for preferring numbered paragraphs to numbered pages. He would always, as in the present volume, dispense with page numbering and make references only to numbered paragraphs. His reasons are not convincing, for the page, while it may be only a mechanical and not a logical division of a book, is too convenient and too well established a means of reference to be abandoned for the paragraph. It is a question, also, if, on the whole, a passage or name can be more quickly found by a paragraph reference than by a page reference. It might be more quickly found in certain kinds of

writing, as when the paragraphs are nearly uniform in size and are considerably smaller than the page; but suppose, as might often be the case, the paragraph is longer than the page? Furthermore, most writers of books other than schoolbooks or technical works would decidedly object to disfiguring them by numbering their paragraphs.

Some dozen typographical errors have been noted—rather more than would be expected. Possibly the worst of them occurs in paragraph 171, where the puzzling figures 0161 and 6061 prove to be the date 1910 and 1909, and may indicate that the printer became momentarily affected by the author's manifest penchant for the inversion of the usual.

On the whole, the reader of this work, after he has overcome a certain unfavorable impression due to typographical oddities and impracticable recommendations, will find it suggestive and valuable. A. A. BROOKS.

### Periodical and other Literature

*The Missouri Alumnus* for April, 1913, contains "M. U. librarians, 1849-96," by H. O. Severance, a sketch of the university librarians and of early conditions in the library.

*Public Libraries*, May, contains "The librarian and public taste," by Edwin L. Shuman; "The public library an investment—not an expense," by George F. Bowerman; "Tainted money," by J. P. Dunn, and a symposium on "What the A. L. A. can do."

#### CANADIAN

*A Selected List of Books*, published quarterly by the Ontario Department of Education, contains selections of titles of new books especially desirable for small libraries, and recommended for purchase by the libraries of the province. In each class the titles have been selected by experts, and represent the best of current publications.

#### ENGLISH

*The Library Assistant*, May, contains "The Easter school in Holland," by O. E. Clarke, and "Modern library binding," by Henry T. Coutts.

*Library Association Record*, April 15, contains an article on "Book pests and book and print restoration," by Thomas W. Huck, and the Proceedings of the 35th annual meeting of the Library Association.

*Library World*, April, contains "The innocents in Holland" and "William Caxton," in A. Cecil Piper's series on Great printers.

#### FOREIGN

*Het Boek*, April 15, contains "Oude Nederlandsche zeevaartnavigen; De zeevaart" van Adrian Gerritsz, by C. P. Burger, jr., and "Nederland-Rusland; vergeten boekjes," by A. C. Croiset van der Kop.

*La Cultura Popolare*, April 15, prints "Le biblioteche e la posta," by P. Barbèra.

*La Cultura Popolare*, April 30, contains "Le biblioteche comunali e provinciali," by Ettore Fabietti.

*For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger*, March, contains "Per Sivle," by Ola Raknes; "For mindre folkeboksamlinger," by Martha Larsen; "Wergelands-draumar," by Rasmus Stauri; and "Agitation for biblioteket," by Arne Kildal.

*Maandblad voor Bibliotheekwezen*, April 20, contains an article on "Bibliotheek nomenclatur," and "Reorganisatie van het Zweedsche openbare bibliotheekwezen," by A. L. Verschoor.

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekwesen*, April, contains "Der Probedruck des preussischen Gesamtkatalogs," by R. Fick, and a "Verbesserte Dezimaleinteilung," by Dr. Stefan v. Máday.

#### SEPARATE ARTICLES

##### BOOK PESTS.

Book pests and book and print restoration. Thomas W. Huck. *Lib. Ass. R.* Ap. 15, '13. p. 165-177.

Book pests include readers as well as dust, dampness, bacilli, and insects. Mr. Huck gives a description of book-ills and prescribes remedies, ether for oil stains, white soap jelly for fingermarks, birch bark oil to protect bindings from damp, Sanitas Okol to exterminate the anobia, the real book-worm, etc. Chrome tanned leather is said to be the least susceptible to dampness, heat, and insects. Bleaches to be used on stains are apt to injure the paper or ink, so that it is better not to experiment on valuable books. There is a transparent vellum, called vellucent, invented by Mr. Chivers, which may be used as a protective cover for rare bindings. The best preventive against insect pests is scrupulous cleanliness.

##### JUVENILE READING.

Reading for our boys and girls. Chas. W. Gill. *Chautauquan A.*, '13, 70:193-199.

The author states that, admitting that the supply of good juvenile books ought to be greater, nevertheless the solution of the present problem lies in the seeing to it that use is made of the best books we already have.

##### THE LIBRARIAN AND PUBLIC TASTE.

The librarian and public taste. Edwin L. Shuman. *Pub. Lib.*, May, '13.

"Suppose you are in charge of a public library; what are you going to do with those hundreds of patrons who not only don't know good books from bad, but who in many cases vigorously prefer trash?" Mr. Shuman considers the librarian justified in barring out four classes of books, those too worthless in substance to deserve shelf room; those of purely technical knowledge, unless in line with the public's special demand; ill-written or crank books; and immoral books. The author

describes an immoral book as one "with a spiritual influence that will reduce the reader's real happiness or usefulness in the world, or that will make him in any way a detriment to the community in which he lives." He would bar out New York society novels of the Robert W. Chambers stamp and possibly immoral realistic novels like Theodore Dreiser's "Sister Carrie," "Jennie Gerhardt" and "The financier," because "people who are sophisticated enough to appreciate these probably can afford to buy the books for themselves." The library, however, can be injured by narrowness; "moral standards, like most other things in this world, are improved by a liberal allowance of common sense."

#### MODERN LIBRARY BOOKBINDING.

Modern library bookbinding. By Henry T. Coutts. *Lib. Asst.*, M., '13.

A discussion of leathers, paper, sewing, and the other factors that enter into the production of a durable binding for library books. Mentions publishers who are specializing in reinforced library bindings.

#### NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES.

Newspaper library manual. By G. V. Lindner, librarian New York *Herald*, New York, 1912. 42 p.

This pamphlet gives a brief, but complete, outline of the purpose and methods of a newspaper library. Mr. Lindner's aim is speedy service and comprehensive information. He suggests a list of general reference books, simple methods of cataloging under subjects, using popular headings, directions for indexing the newspaper, and for recording inquiries and loans.

#### RESERVATIONS.

The bespoken file. Henry Dixon. *Lib. World*, A., '13, p. 316-317.

Description of a simple method of reserving books for borrowers.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Elementary library rules for school libraries. By Ida J. Dacus and Mary E. Martin. Winthrop Normal and Ind. Coll. B., D., '12.

"This bulletin has been prepared with the hope that it may serve as a guide to the many teachers in the state who have under their supervision the management of a school library, and also for use as a text-book in the course in elementary library methods given to the seniors who are preparing themselves to become teachers." It contains very brief articles on book selection, reference books, book buying, classification, cataloging and charging system, with an outline of the D. C., sample pages of accession book, sample catalog cards, etc.

#### SMALL LIBRARIES.

A consideration of the opportunities of the minor public libraries. G. E. Roebuck. *Lib. Assoc. R.*, M., '13, p. 110-121.

The recent parliamentary return relating to public libraries in Great Britain records the amount of rate-support meted out to public libraries in general. Of the 540 distinct systems tabulated in these pages, 56 (10 per cent.) exist on incomes of less than £50 per annum, 117 are limited to £100 a year and less, 189 to £200, 245 to £300, 285 to £400, and 302 (56 per cent.) fail to scrape in £500. "Yes," you will say, "but most of these are places of next to no importance—you are picking the worst cases." In answer, I can only repeat that 60 per cent. of our national establishment is operated at figures under £500 a year. . . Here we have over 300 library systems with an average income of £174 per annum, and average stocks of 5107, issuing on an average 20,146 volumes each in 1911." This sounds like a capital achievement, but one must remember that it means over 300 differing attempts, and that most of its work must be purely recreative—their stocks comprising largely donations! In such places, the movement is yet in its infancy; there is time to reorganize by the amalgamation of these minor systems into a series of groups, pooling the paltry incomes and working the whole from one central management. Each local body could exist as at present and send a representative to the central committee of management, which would be, to a great extent an advisory board. None of the present systems need have any variation in their income or expenditure (except, perhaps, some small contribution towards the central board's needs); but what they each spent and did would be with the feeling that it was not waste of cash or energy.

#### TECHNICAL LITERATURE.

Methods of increasing the use of technical literature. Louise B. Krause. *Eng. Rec.*, 67: 544-545.

This article by the librarian of the H. M. Byllesby Company, of Chicago, while written more particularly for the Engineering Society Library, is of no less value to the larger public libraries which have on their shelves a considerable number of engineering books and periodicals.

Miss Krause calls attention first of all to the signal failures that engineering societies and engineering magazines have made by their lack of indexing technical literature. These libraries, as well as the public libraries, need not only adequate indexes continued up to date and cumulated for the benefit of the business and professional men, but also need good methods for bringing information to the general and practical service of the busy engineer.

#### USEFULNESS OF LIBRARIES.

The public library an investment—not an expense. George F. Bowerman. *Pub. Libs.*, M., '13, p. 182-186.

Advising the immediate establishment of a free public library in every city. A new classification of public outlays might include: (1)

necessary expenses, and (2) investments; the former being expenditure for jails, prisons, hospitals, police, etc.; the latter, street improvements, sewers, water works, public schools, public library, parks, and play-grounds. Describes the close connection between the work of schools and library, and the benefit to business interest of the library's industrial department.

#### WHAT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY DOES FOR US.

What the public library does for us. Orville C. Pratt. *Lib. Occurrent*, Mr., '13, p. 104-106.

The public library, as the chief educative influence of adult life, should begin its work by teaching school children the "main trails in library land."

"By way of summary, the public library, potentially at least, does these things for us: (1) by teaching pupils how to use books as tools, it makes it possible for them in their after-school life to take the shortest cut to the information they desire. . . . (2) by issuing a special teacher's card, it enables the teacher to take full advantage of the resources of the library in his class room work; (3) by maintaining a pedagogical shelf, it encourages the teacher to keep abreast of educational advance; (4) by personal conferences with teachers, it comes directly in touch with the daily work of pupils; (5) by placing needed materials in a branch library at the high school building, it insures that such materials will be freely used; (6) by personal contact with the individual pupil, it leads him to read and to love good books. When this is done, if perchance his formal education ends with the high school, we may confidently expect in these days of lengthening leisure that he will spend much time at the library, educating himself informally and indefinitely in what Ruskin calls "the companion-ship of kings."

#### Notes and News

**BEST TWENTY BOOKS.**—The Springfield City Library is asking its readers to select a list of twenty books, published within the last twenty years, best suited for purchase by a private library. Fiction is limited to four titles, and reference and technical books are not under consideration. Results will no doubt be interesting.

**MOTORCYCLE DELIVERY IN LOS ANGELES.**—In giving the public "what it wants when it wants it," the Los Angeles Library has found a new use for the motorcycle. Weekly deliveries by horse and wagon no longer satisfy the patrons of the nine branch libraries, so now the books may be delivered by motorcycle to each branch three times a week.

**NEW EDITION OF D. C.**—If those having edition 7 of the Decimal classification, which they will sell at half price or exchange for edition 8, published June 1, will notify the publishers,

the Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, N. Y., of the number of copies and binding, the press will try to find buyers to whom they may be mailed direct. So far as such applications are received Forest Press will try to bring about this exchange without the cost of double mailing or express, by having the old edition mailed direct from the present owner to the buyer.

**TRAVELING LIBRARIES.**—North Carolina appropriated recently \$1500 for traveling libraries.

**STORYTELLING.**—A new periodical, *The Storytellers' Magazine*, is announced, the first issue to appear in May. The editorial management is to be in the hands of Richard T. Wyche, president of the National Story Tellers' League of America. The magazine is to publish articles relating to the art of story telling, the stories themselves and correspondence for the exchange of ideas on the subject.

**CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES.**—The world congress of international associations will meet at Gaud-Bruxelles, June 15-18, 1913. 132 associations took part in the first congress, held in Brussels in 1910, and quite as many are expected to register this year. The second volume of the *Annuaire de la Vie Internationale*, published by the central office of the union, will contain detailed articles on each of the 510 existing international societies.

**LIBRARY TRANSFERS.**—The president of the directors of the Waco (Tex.) Public Library has originated the suggestion that the street car company should issue "library transfers," a sort of stop-over, allowing passengers to get off and secure a book, then continue their journey without paying a second fare.

**NASHVILLE COLORED LIBRARY.**—The negro Board of Trade has raised the \$1000 fund necessary for the purchase of a branch library site.

**LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN.**—A course of this name is announced by the Correspondence-Study Department of the University of Chicago. It is intended to aid the parent, teacher, librarian, settlement-worker, and writer for children. It "aims to give a survey of the field of literature for children; to get at the principles underlying the selection of such literature; to deal concretely and practically with certain problems of selection. It attempts to organize and to give new meaning to the mass of literature already used by the student as well as to direct his study along new lines. The course starts with the *child*—the reader of the book—gives an idea of what he really is as a unique being, of the *adolescent* with his 'reading crazes,' and of factors such as home, school, library, Sunday school, clubs, moving-picture shows which help to form his interests and to direct his activities. Then follow the few essentials of the psychology and the hygiene of reading—just how the act of reading is accomplished and what, according to modern in-

vestigations, are the best conditions for it." The history and development of children's literature is outlined and a discussion given of what constitutes good or poor material.

**PICTURE POSTAL COLLECTION.**—The St. Louis Public Library is starting a collection of picture postals of American scenes, and invites an exchange of postals with other libraries.

**ANOTHER COLORED LIBRARY IN LOUISVILLE.**—Louisville long enjoyed the reputation of having the first and only public library building exclusively for colored citizens. Now that several other cities have followed that example, Louisville's second colored library puts her in the lead again. The Eastern Colored Branch Library is to combine social center features with library work, and contains classrooms, auditorium, gymnasium, etc. The building will be completed in August.

**PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY.**—At the Brooklyn Public Library, recently, a series of three lectures on physical efficiency was given before the staff by Dr. George B. Fisher, secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. This action is in line with the New York medical report outlined in April, and the shortening of hours in both Brooklyn and New York, but suggests how important is intelligent coöperation on the part of assistants themselves in the matter of all-around efficiency.

**WINTER VACATIONS.**—"Two vacation periods will be allowed annually, without loss of pay, one of three weeks during the summer, the other of one week during the winter." The Somerville (Mass.) Public Library finds that this provision in its scheme of service has reduced the winter cases of illness below what is considered normal. A simple method, this seems, of relieving the "long pull" and "improving the health of library assistants."

**HACKLEY ART GALLERY.**—An attractive illustrated volume, the "Catalogue of the inaugural exhibition," has been published by the Hackley Gallery, which forms the art department of the Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Michigan.

**A SUMMER READING SCHEME.**—In Spokane, last year, on the Monday after school closed for the summer, the children's librarian sent a postcard to every child whose card had been on file for over a year. "The message read as follows: 'Have you been in the library this summer? There are new books you will enjoy hot afternoons. If you are going camping you can take them on special vacation privileges. Your card is waiting for you in the juvenile department.' About 45 per cent. of the children, important and smiling over this personal attention, responded to the invitation."

**LIBRARY COMMISSION FOR SOUTH DAKOTA.**—A section in the school laws recently passed

provides for free libraries, creates a state library commission, and prescribes its powers and duties.

**BACON-SHAKESTRAE OFFER.**—Mr. H. L. Koopman, of the Brown University Library, Providence, R. I., announces that he has in his hands for distribution "a few copies of that brilliant contribution to the Baconian side of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy," "Hamlet's note-book," by William Douglas O'Connor. While the copies last he will send one to any library on receipt of five cents to cover postage.

**LIBRARY GIFT TO JAPAN.**—In a recent fire, which wiped out a square mile of the city, leaving car tracks only to mark the streets, the Tokyo Statistical Society lost its valuable library, the result of thirty-three years' collecting. John Hyde, former statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has just presented to the society 3000 volumes of statistical material to form the basis of a new collection. In accepting the gift, Baron Sakatani, president of the society, announced that the library would be given the name of the donor.

**MOVING-PICTURE CENSORS.**—A resolution has just passed the city council of Atlanta, Ga., appointing the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library censors of all moving-picture and vaudeville shows. All films are to be exhibited to the Board of Censors, and all vaudeville acts shown, before public presentation is permitted.

**LIBRARY ATHLETICS.**—An unnecessary bit of pleasantry on the part of the manager of the Hotel Kaaterskill, announcing quite imaginatively that the librarians would have a director of physical culture who would put the conference through its paces daily, has been widely circulated through the press, and caused not a little annoyance at A. L. A. headquarters, which has had numerous letters of inquiry about it. There is nothing to say except that it was an unwarranted piece of jocosity, apparently for advertising purposes.

**NAVY LIBRARIES.**—"A landsman's log," by Robert W. Neeser, is an account of a four-months' stay on the "Kansas," and the *Dial* gives the following observation as typical of the interest of the book:

"An early conversation with the navigator of the 'Kansas' left the author bewildered by the variety of his new knowledge and unable to retain it all. 'But one thing that I do remember,' he says, 'perhaps because it was the easiest thing to comprehend, was that part of his [the navigator's] special duties that related to his position as librarian of the ship. And then I found out what a splendid collection of books, works on geography, history, professional subjects, travel, fiction and general literature, is at the disposal of every officer and enlisted man on board Uncle Sam's



ships wherever they may be. . . The American navy was the first to institute the custom, and the first ship's library was placed on the old ship-of-the-line 'Franklin' in the early twenties. Few agencies in recent years have done more to raise the tone of the enlisted men in the service, to improve their standards of character and efficiency, and to add to their contentment, than these well-selected libraries which are now placed on board our ships. Scores of men may daily be seen, scattered about the decks during the idle hours that necessarily do occur even in the busy life of a modern man-of-war, reading, or with pencil and paper working on some problem."

**CONSERVATORY LIBRARY.**—The New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, maintains a collection of over 3000 volumes, among which are the Breitkopf and Härtel complete editions of Bach, Beethoven, Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Palestrina, etc., English cathedral music, manuscript cantatas of the old Italian masters, modern orchestral scores, modern operas in pianoforte score, etc. One of the unique possessions is the original manuscript sketch of Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," the gift of Mr. Eben D. Jordan.

The library contains a fine collection of biographies, essays, works on musical history, harmony, acoustics, and a large number of reference books, beside the best current magazines.

**TRAVELING LIBRARIES UNDER STATE CONTROL.**—In accordance with recent legislation the Tennessee Free Library Commission relinquishes the ownership and supervision of traveling libraries. They will be operated henceforth as the Department of Traveling Libraries of the State Library and will have a wider circulation than before, going to communities, clubs, library associations, and individuals, besides schools.

**SUFFRAGE FIVE-FOOT SHELF.**—The following fifteen books are being sent out by the Equal Franchise Society as traveling libraries through the state of New York: "Woman and labor," Olive Schreiner; "Woman's share in social culture," Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer; "The modern woman's rights movement," Kaethe Schirmacher; "Women in industry," Miss Edith Abbott; "Fatigue and efficiency," Josephine Goldmark; "The subjection of women," J. S. Mill; "Hygiene and morality," Lavinia Dock; "Why women are so," Mary Roberts Coolidge; "Woman and the alphabet," Thomas W. Higginson; Jane Addams's "The newer ideals of peace," and "A new conscience and an ancient evil"; Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "The home" and "Women and economics," and two novels—Elizabeth Robins's "The convert" and "My little sister."

**EFFICIENCY RECORDS AGAIN.**—In an article in the *Library Journal* for March, 1913, entitled "Efficiency records in libraries," Mr. Arthur

E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, states that "no complete report on personality and work made regularly and filed permanently" has as yet come under his observation, "although, of course, it may exist."

As a matter of fact, such a permanent record has existed in the Cleveland Public Library for the past five years or more. It was evolved from a less formal written report which had been used for some years previous, and it has proved, in the words of Mr. Bostwick's report on the working of the similar plan in the St. Louis Library, "both necessary and valuable."

The Cleveland Public Library efficiency record is based on two reports: In the first, or annual "report on work and qualifications," one sheet is devoted to each regular member of the staff. This sheet is headed by the usual items of name, library title of the assistant, duties, length of time present assignment has been held and salary; these items are followed by about forty queries concerned with character and disposition, mental and physical qualifications, manner of performing work, relations with the public and staff, characteristics favorably or unfavorably affecting work, improvement, assistant's fitness for her particular line of work, and comparison with other assistants doing the same grade of work and receiving the same salary. Most of the questions are so worded that they can usually be answered by yes or no, or with other brief reply requiring little writing. The sheet closes with a space for "further remarks" and recommendations as to salary for another year, and is signed by the head of the department or branch.

In the second report, made quarterly, the branch librarian or department head grades the work of all her regular assistants and pages on one or two sheets and under the following heads: promptness, regularity, amount of work accomplished, and improvement; these items followed by a space for "remarks," designating especially commendable or especially poor work, and mentioning any palliating circumstances affecting the latter. The grading is indicated by the following letters: e, excellent; g, good; f, fair; p, poor; b, bad. It is so planned that it takes the department head but a few moments to make out the report on his or her entire staff; yet the information given is considerable and important.

The executives of the Cleveland Public Library have found these records valuable not only in determining fitness for promotion and salary increase, but particularly as an aid to judgment in fitting the "square peg to the square hole." In other words, this charting of the good and bad points in each assistant's character nearly always results in a final placing where her unfavorable qualities are comparatively harmless, and where her favorable qualifications are needed and can be utilized to the limit.

**BOOKS TO LIGHTSHIPS AND HOSPITALS.**—The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, of New York, a branch of the State Charities Aid Association, reports a circulation of 1735 books, 10,646 magazines and 190,054 newspapers sent to hospitals, prisons, out-of-the-way libraries and schools.

**HOUSTON COLORED LIBRARY.**—Fully a thousand persons were present at the dedication, April 11, of the colored Carnegie Library. The negroes of Houston paid for the site on which the attractive two-story brick structure stands, and the city government has appropriated \$1500 a year for maintenance. The architect is a negro, W. Sidney Pitman, son-in-law of Booker T. Washington. Addresses by P. W. Horn, superintendent of the Houston city schools; Miss Julia Ideson, librarian of the white Carnegie Library; and L. C. Anderson, superintendent of the colored schools of Austin, emphasized the educational value of the library, the hope that it would be freely used, and the importance of such an institution for happiness, loyalty and broader patriotism among 30,000 Afro-American citizens.

**Charleston, N. C.,** is to have a \$50,000 library building, with a capacity of 65,000 volumes. It is to be Italian Renaissance, two stories and a half in height, and to be finished in white terra cotta and marble.

**Evansville, Ind.** A Carnegie library for the colored people of the city is assured by Mr. Carnegie's promise of \$10,000. It is hoped that about \$2000 can be raised for the purchase of a site. The library board has agreed to pay \$1000 a year for maintenance.

**Nobleville, Ind.,** dedicated its new Carnegie library May 8. The building is of brick, stone and marble, and has a capacity of 80,000 volumes.

**Proctor, Vt.** The new library building, given by Mrs. Redfield Proctor, was opened May 10. The dedication included an address by the Rev. C. H. Smith, of Burlington, a reception to out-of-town visitors, and a visit from the school children of Proctor.

**Reading, Pa.** The Carnegie library was dedicated May 15. Richard L. Jones, of the Reading Library Association, E. A. Howell, librarian; Mayor I. W. Stratton, and John Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, were among the principal speakers.

**San Francisco, Cal.** By decision of the heirs of the Sutro estate, the state library receives the Adolph Sutro collection of 125,000 volumes, worth about \$1,000,000. The Assembly has passed a bill appropriating \$70,000 for a building and for the maintenance of the library.

**Selma, Cal.** The Selma Carnegie Library is to become a branch of the county system. The larger part of its users come from the country, so have not contributed to the sup-

port of the library. Under the new arrangement the country people will share the expenses and a larger income will be available.

The University of Chicago has just added to the resources of the Harper Memorial Library the Durrett collection of Louisville, Kentucky. This well-known collection of material treats, in the main, of Southern and early Western history. It was brought together by Colonel Reuben T. Durrett during the period from 1856 to the present time, and it contains some exceedingly important manuscripts, newspaper files and books. The books, like the manuscripts and newspapers, treat mainly of Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, and the Ohio valley. On Kentucky Colonel Durrett had gathered, it is thought, every item known to be in print and a great deal that was in manuscript, so that the university now has the best library of Kentucky in existence. On general American and European history there are many books and periodicals of importance; and on religious, educational and social problems, and economic questions, such as slavery, tariff and internal improvements, there are pamphlets, reports, and public documents.

### Librarians

**ANDERSON, Edwin H.,** has been unanimously elected director of the New York Public Library, to succeed the late Dr. John S. Billings. Mr. Anderson has been assistant director since June 1, 1908.

**ARNOLD, John Himes,** has resigned his position as librarian of the Harvard Law School after a service of forty-one years. During his term the library has grown from 15,000 to over 150,000 volumes, and has become the first law library in the country.

**AYER, Clarence Walter,** librarian of the Cambridge Public Library since 1904, died April 12 at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Ayer, who was fifty-one years old, was for a time professor of English at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., later being connected with Western Reserve University. He was well known for his classification work at the Congressional Library and the New York Public Library.

**BRUMBAUGH, Ethel,** for ten years librarian of the Frankfort (Ind.) Public Library, was married recently to Charles E. Cooper, of Lafayette.

**BYERS, Mrs. Frances,** of the Moody Biblical Institute Library, has been elected librarian of the East Chicago (Ind.) Public Library.

**DIGGS, Mary Jane** has been appointed librarian of the Winchester (Ind.) Public Library.

**DUNBAR, Margaret,** librarian of the Western Illinois Normal School, Macomb, Ill., has

resigned her position, to accept a similar place in the Ohio Normal School at Kent, O.

EVANS, Adelaide F., Pratt, '02, now acting head cataloger of the Public Library of Louisville, Ky., has accepted the position of head cataloger of the Newark Public Library, beginning work the middle of August.

GETMAN, Mabel, librarian of the Gloversville (N. Y.) Free Library, has resigned, in view of her approaching marriage.

GIBBS, Laura, head cataloger in the Brown University Library, has been appointed reviser in the catalog department of the Columbia University Library.

HAINES, Mabel R., has received the appointment of librarian at the Summit (N. J.) Public Library.

HARDING, W. B., has resigned as librarian of the Southwick (Mass.) Public Library.

KELLER, H. R., reviser in the catalog department, Columbia University Library, has been appointed departmental librarian of the School of Journalism.

LANDES, M. W., assistant in the order department of the Columbia University Library, has received the Susan M. Hallowell fellowship at Wellesley for 1913-14.

LUNT, Georgianna, has been chosen first assistant at the Auburn (Me.) Public Library.

REA, Robert, who for the past year has been acting city librarian at San Francisco, has been appointed city librarian.

ROBBINS, Mary Esther, who has had charge of Simmons College Library School and library since the opening of the college in 1902, finishes her work there with the close of the academic year. Miss Robbins will have a free year before taking another library position. After July 1 her address will be Lakeville, Conn.

ROBERTS, Flora B., Drexel, '99, has resigned as librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library, to become librarian of the Pottsville (Pa.) Public Library.

ROSELL, Ida, of New York, has been appointed as cataloger in the Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.

ROTH, Lena, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Rochester (Ind.) Public Library.

SOLYOM, Louis C., since 1867 a cataloger in the Library of Congress, died April 28. He was a Hungarian by birth, and saw in his youth many stirring events. He served in the Austrian army during the Austrian-French war of 1859, taking part in the battle of Solferino. As soon as the Civil War broke out he embarked for this country, joined the Union army, and served all during the war.

His distinguished linguistic ability caused Mr. Spofford to offer him a position in the catalog division of the Library of Congress, where he had charge of the (old) classification of the Oriental department, and in the very last years cataloged the Hungarian collection. Notwithstanding his liking for a soldier's life, Mr. Solyom's kind-heartedness was one of his chief characteristics. F. N.

SPECK, Celeste, of New York, formerly a clerk in the catalog department of the St. Louis Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Missouri Historical Society.

STEFÁNSSON, Steingrímur, chief reviser in the cataloging department of the Library of Congress, died May 4. He was born 50 years ago in Iceland, visited the gymnasium in Reykjavik and studied in the University of Copenhagen. While mathematics and philosophy were his special studies, his versatile mind and exceptional ability did not know any bounds in his thirst for learning and made him at home in almost every branch of knowledge. He came to this country about 1890, settled in Chicago, and obtained a position with Dr. Poole in the Newberry Library. Here he met Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, who afterwards secured his services for the Library of Congress. He was of the greatest assistance to Mr. Hanson in the reorganization of the national library. A born critic, he was, on the other hand, so kindhearted and amiable that one never heard a harsh word from him. His usefulness was not limited to his department alone, for he was consulted all over the library and by many in- and out-of-town readers. To all of them he gave, with the greatest modesty and without restriction of time, his advice and knowledge. When Voltaire died it was said of him, that he was not an encyclopedist, but an encyclopedia itself; of Mr. Stefánsson it might be said, that he was not a librarian, but a library. F. N.

STONE, Mrs. C. G., has been elected librarian of the Free Public Library, Southwick, Mass.

WILHOIT, Edna, has been appointed librarian of the new library at Akron, Ind.

### Gifts and Bequests

*Canandaigua, N. Y.* Mrs. F. F. Thompson contributed \$10,000, Rev. A. H. Strong \$100, toward the fund of \$36,000 being raised for the erection of a home for the Ontario County Historical Society and the Wood Library Association.

*Columbia University Library, New York.* A part of the library of Edward W. S. Johnston, Law 1888, 800 volumes, has been presented by his widow to constitute the first of a number of hall libraries. This collection will be placed in Livingston Hall.

*Franklinville, N. Y.* The Library Association has received \$1250 from Hon. Henry F. Blount, making \$3750 of the \$5000 which Mr. Blount promises towards the erection of the library.

*Gloversville, N. Y.* By the will of Dr. John Edwards, the Free Library receives his medical library.

*Hanover, Mass.* By the will of Alice Marian Curtis the town receives \$15,000 as a fund for the purchase of books for the John Curtis Free Public Library.

*Minneapolis, Minn.* Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$250,000 for four branch libraries becomes available by the city's appropriation of \$50,000.

*Mississippi, University of.* Mrs. Leroy B. Valliant has requested the university to become the custodian of the law library of the late Leroy B. Valliant, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

*Philadelphia Institute Free Library.* The will of Dr. Louis A. Duhring, professor emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania, gives the Institute library his general library and \$3000.

*Phillips University, Enid, Okla.* The new \$25,000 library now in process is a memorial to T. W. Phillips, given by his wife.

*Pittsburgh, Pa.* Andrew Carnegie has given \$150,000 for an addition to the Northside Carnegie Library, the first which he erected in the United States.

*Utica, N. Y.* The public library receives \$5020.85 from the estate of the late A. J. Upson, chancellor of the University of the State of New York.

*West Caldwell, N. J.*, receives a bequest of land and about \$5000 for a library building from the late Mrs. Julia H. Potwin, of Cleveland.

## Library Reports

*American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.* Clarence S. Brigham, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending O., '12.) Accessions 8804.

The process of assembling and rearranging the collection in its new building has occupied much of the year, but the library has acquired notable material—1906 titles in the collection of early American imprints, 223 almanacs, and valuable files of early newspapers, 22 American papers, and 17 Spanish-American.

*Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L.* W. F. Seward, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 3243; total 30,275. Circulation 171,994 (traveling libraries 10,321). New registration 3736; total 15,345. Receipts \$11,630.09; expenditures \$11,613.42.

"Bulletin boards for library announcements have been placed in the shops and factories.

Notes of articles in the technical magazines of special interest to workmen are sent monthly to the factories. Sixty-seven traveling libraries were sent to the public schools. . . . Members of the staff have given history talks, and talks on how to use a library, in the schools, and have spoken before teachers' and mothers' clubs." Two story hours were conducted, one, of fairy tales and legends, for younger children, the other, of hero stories, for boys over nine years of age. The high school library course, three lessons on the use of the library, reached about one hundred and sixty pupils, while the talks in the grade schools reached four thousand children.

*Boston (Mass.) P. L.* Horace G. Wadlin, lbn. (Annual rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 35,538; total 1,049,011. Gain in registration 3437; total registration 92,594. Circulation 1,744,878. Receipts \$403,123.43.

The report of the trustees was summarized in the March number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The librarian's report contains a list of noteworthy accessions, rare and costly books, and collections, such as works on old German church music, 17 works by or relating to Benjamin Franklin, 10 rare Spanish works, etc. In the children's department, Miss Jordan notes increased use of the reference room by teachers throughout the city. Since last May when the story hour was started in the system, the central library has had 31 hours with 1294 children in attendance. The increased use of Bates Hall during the past year has been partly due to the moving of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the disruption of the Harvard University Library. At least 4217 students of various grades or persons interested in special subjects of research attended class meetings or conference within the library.

The branch department reports growth of the work with schools; it sent them 6265 more volumes than last year. A class in story-telling has been formed for employees of the branches. The story-hours have resulted in a notable increase in the circulation of children's books and an improvement in the class of books used. One branch has found that "children of foreign parentage read a better class of books than their American brothers and sisters." Another branch reports constant requests from plumbers, electricians, and other mechanics for help and instruction.

*Braddock (Pa.), Carnegie F. L.* George H. Lamb, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 8241; total 61,340.

*Brockton (Mass.) P. L.* F. H. Whitmore, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. to Nov. 30, 1912.) Accessions 4083; total 62,781. Circulation 207,059. Receipts \$16,000.14; expenditures \$15,999.39.

Among the gifts of the year were about 2000 mounted photographs, furnishing material of value on painting, sculpture and architecture. In the children's rooms, elementary



books have been largely used by foreign-born children, who are learning English. The quarterly bulletin has published reading lists on Charles Dickens, city planning, and the presidential campaign of 1912. On May 15, the corner-stone of the new building was laid, with appropriate ceremonies.

*Carlisle (Pa.), J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library.* William Horner Ames, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 331. Circulation 21,963.

*College of Charleston L., Charleston, S. C.* Frances Jervey, lbn. Accessions, 1912, 285 v., 1741 pam.; total, about 19,000.

*Concord (N. H.) P. L.* Grace Blanchard, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 725; total 31,625. Circulation 87,287. New registration 650.

The report shows a decrease in circulation, partly because the library does not compete with circulating libraries in its fiction-buying and partly because an increasing number of entertainments, especially moving-picture shows, draw people away from the library. "Does it not go against the grain of a library to have to keep coaxing people into it?" says the librarian. "Should one have to burn red fire or beat a tambourine in front of its reading room, which is light, warm, supplied with sixty periodicals and located on a central street corner?" Without any such strenuous methods of advertising, attractive variations have been adopted, such as the alcove, "where seats before shelves containing 200 new books enable persons to browse as in a little bookstore." A supplement to the fiction catalog has been issued. The reference room reports a gain of more than 500 inquirers and a wide range of usefulness. "Inquiry does not run as of old when the majority of subjects looked up were literary. . . . A library, like an individual, has got to help people in *their* way, not in *its* way; it must feel no touch of resentment if a man wants 'Twentieth century socialism' and does not want George Meredith's 'Letters.' Enough if it has made provision for the higher education of all citizens."

*East Orange (N. J.) F. P. L.* Louise G. Hinsdale, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 3743; total 39,001. Circulation 216,035. New registration 2539; total 22,418. Receipts \$26,600.11; expenditures \$25,506.03.

The opening of the Elmwood Branch has increased the total circulation, notwithstanding a six per cent. decrease at the main library and five per cent. at Franklin Branch. Use of books on sociology and applied science has increased fifteen per cent. Story hours have been introduced in both branches. Teachers and students have made increasing use of the library.

Two simple talks on the resources of the library were given to eighth grade pupils. "The first talk dealt with the book itself, its physical make-up and printing, its classification and place on the shelf. Samples of books in three

different stages of binding were shown and the scholars used copies of their text books containing good examples of title page, tables of contents, etc., in following the talk on the printed part of a book." Charts explaining the classification and shelf arrangement of library books were written on the blackboard before each talk. "The second talk explained the dictionary catalog and its use in finding the books on the shelves, and took up the Reference Department, the most important reference works and their use, the use of periodical indexes, books for debaters, etc."

Six traveling libraries were sent out for the use of playground supervisors, as well as the usual collections for four of the fire department stations.

*Gary (Ind.) P. L.* L. J. Bailey, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 5668; total 22,559. Registration 6042. Circulation 151,900. Receipts \$17,148.94; expenditures \$16,447.06.

This four-year-old library has the second largest circulation in Indiana. It maintains one branch library and school and fire station collections. In the children's room at the main library there is a permanent exhibit of the illustrated editions of favorite children's books, called the "Chimney corner library." A Teachers' room contains books on pedagogy, educational periodicals, class room library books, supplementary reading sets and the mounted picture files and stereograph collection.

*Greenfield (Mass.) P. L.* May Ashley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2117; total 27,117. New registration 1420; total 4181. Circulation 70,525. Receipts \$7476.98; expenditures \$7475.25.

*Groton (Mass.) P. L.* Emma F. Blood, lbn. Accessions 207; total 13,242. Circulation 14,476. Receipts \$1792.42; expenditures \$1688.56.

*Homestead (Pa.) Carnegie L.* W. F. Stevens, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 3301; total 41,175. Circulation 252,477. Attendance 118,218.

This report shows a library very much alive to its social privileges, a library with billiard room, gymnasium, natatorium, bowling alleys, musical organizations, and scientific and literary classes. "The old idea of a library: that it was a mausoleum of books has changed to a broad and liberal policy regarding its use. If the evolution in the policy of libraries is approved to-day, why should it be thought incredible if a library should continue to evolve and eventually espouse all round culture rather than the single intellectual standard? Any library that becomes a successful social center must adopt the form of human service as embodied in mentality, vitality, morality and sociality.

"But theory can only formulate a policy; fact, or experience, must prove it. The bringing of the people to a common point of intellectual interest is emphasized by an attendance



of 118,000; 80,000 of which is adult and 38,000 juvenile. This attendance is responsible for a circulation of 103,200 at the adult and juvenile desks, which does not include an unrecorded use of probably 60,000 in the reading and reference room where the high school students and the members of the 25 literary and study clubs secure the material for their stated work. The circulation of 149,300 in the schools and at 20 stations has a very marked effect of bringing the scholars to the library. This feature of concentration of interests and good will may be only estimated from the fact that 12,000 readers or one-third of the population of Mifflin Township were responsible for a circulation of 252,477. The stereographic views, the thousands of mounted pictures, the art exhibits and the numerous exhibits on the bulletin boards, and the story hour, all attract the people to the books and add to their pleasure while mingling in the building."

*Kearny (N. J.)* P. L. M. B. Kilgour, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 1145; total 9796. Circulation 57,032. New registration 471; total 4370. Receipts \$3908.54; expenditures \$3797.55.

*Lynn (Mass.)* P. L. Harriet L. Matthews, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 3852; total 92,249. New registration 2102. Circulation 321,144.

Because of financial limitations, the resources for juvenile work are now seriously taxed. Revision of the catalog has this year been practically completed, so that more time will be available for back work on the older books. Exhibitions in the cases included such material as first editions of Dickens, pictures illustrating Dickens and George Eliot characters, Confederate money, insects from Central America, etc. Two exhibits, one of arts and handicrafts by residents of foreign birth, the other, the annual mid-summer flower show, were held under the Houghton Society's auspices. The attendance in the department for the blind was 808.

*Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Miss.,* General L. Whitman Davis, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending A. 20, '13.) Accessions 1816. Circulation 10,034 vols., 1926 periods., 51,535 unbound periods. listed.

*New Bedford (Mass.)* P. L. George H. Tripp, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 10,004; total 152,108. New registration 5055. Circulation 344,150. Expenditures \$48,210.62.

New plans for the mural decorations of the new building have not been made since the death of Francis Millet, who was lost on the "Titanic." "The whaleman's statue," given to the city by W. W. Crapo, is to be installed in the library grounds. In December, an exhibit of pictures and illustrative material on hygiene was held in the library building. Books in Portuguese, Yiddish and Armenian were placed on open shelves in the main reading room, and a large collection of French

books was sent to the North Branch. Plans are under way for a municipal reference library.

*New Brunswick (N. J.)* F. P. L. Cornelia A. See, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 1140. Circulation 80,961. Expenditures \$7303.31.

*Northampton (Mass.)* Forbes L. J. L. Harrison, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending N. 30, 1912.) Accessions 3769; total 119,703. New registration 895; total 6155. Circulation 76,748.

The librarian's report calls especial attention to the completeness of the musical collection and to its increasing use. The branches at Bay State and Leeds now furnish one-seventh of the entire circulation of the library. In September the trustees purchased a graphophone and disks for the use of the supervisor of music in the public schools. Besides sending books to several schools, the library loans framed pictures for hanging in the school buildings. The loan to the Hawley grammar school of a special collection of 211 pictures in the four classes, history, architecture, sculpture and painting, is noteworthy. The library is in urgent need of the proposed two-story steel stacks, since the wooden shelves are crowded to their utmost capacity, and many volumes are stored in inaccessible parts of the building. "It is also to be earnestly hoped that larger provision will be made for the administration of the library." The book-purchasing income is now \$12,000 against \$10,000 for all other purposes, causing a rapid accumulation of books which cannot be fully cared for by the library staff.

*Pawtucket (R. I.)* Deborah Cook Sayles P. L. Harold T. Dougherty, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 2738; total 34,503. New registration 1742; total registration 8160. Circulation 118,260. Receipts \$16,600; expenditures \$16,371.53.

*Pomona (Cal.)* P. L. Sarah M. Jacobus, lbn. Accessions 1660; total 21,525. Circulation 90,762. New registration 810; total 8228. Receipts \$14,838.67; expenditures \$7401.85.

*Providence (R. I.)* P. L. W. E. Foster, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 11,815; total 165,222. Registration 10,453. Circulation 235,979. Receipts \$58,892.71; expenditures \$58,479.30.

The library has published a library "Hand-book," showing location of departments, rules, hours, etc. A series of lectures under the Immigrant Educational Bureau was given for the foreign-born population. During the last four months the librarian has spent part of each day in the Standard Library to meet the readers who visit it. The educational books have been transferred to the lecture room. The library of the Rhode Island Medical Society has been removed to its own building, and the Industrial Library has absorbed the space left vacant. The three branches have gained in number of readers and circulation,

but at least three more branches are needed. It is desirable that the library should establish a training class and offer larger salaries in order to maintain a staff of the present high standard.

*Rochester (N. Y.)* P. L. W. F. Yust, lbn. (1st annual rpt.—1912.) Accessions 11,463. School libraries 14,498. Circulation since Oct. 9, Exposition Park branch, 14,951; school libraries, 48,091. Receipts 39,266.96; expenditures \$39,226.21.

The first annual report of the Rochester Public Library describes a peculiar problem and its solution. With fourteen libraries containing nearly 300,000 volumes, Rochester had no public library system, and could use only 20 per cent. of all the collections in the city for circulation. While the city needed a main library building, it was found more practical to start with a branch, purchase a working collection of books, and open the doors to the public. Building no. 9 in Exposition Park, a former dormitory of the state reform school, was acquired for the first branch, and proved well adapted to library needs. The staff was installed while building alterations were still in progress. "But the noise and debris made by stone cutters, plasterers, plumbers, and heating and light fixture workmen kept the rooms in constant dust and disorder. Four salamanders had to be installed to dry out the accumulated dampness of years. They burned slack, adding heat and smoke and odor to the other discomforts enumerated. Nevertheless the assistants kept up a good spirit. They really became expert at dodging brick-bats, pieces of lead pipe, and stray streams of water. After their experience with the salamanders they felt they had been tested by heat and by cold, by fire and by water."

From the 1911 and 1912 appropriations the library spent \$11,584.85 for books, acquiring about 10,000 volumes by purchase and 1107 by gift. The grade school libraries were put in charge of the public library, overhauled, repaired, cataloged, and returned to the schools. From over 60,000 volumes of the old Central Library's collection a pedagogical library was selected to be established in the municipal building occupied by the Board of Education offices. A union catalog of the playground libraries was prepared, and the attendants in charge of the games and books now meet regularly with the superintendent of library extension for instruction and discussion of books.

The library needs \$500,000 for a central building, \$400,000 for ten branches. Meanwhile the new institution is meeting with a cordial reception and receiving helpful coöperation from all concerned.

*Somerville (Mass.)* P. L. Drew B. Hall, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 9775; total 107,702. Circulation 507,157. New registration 4770. Receipts \$33,176.26; expenditures \$30,809.20.

The new central library building is in process and should be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1913. The branches at East Somerville and Union Square, opened this year, have been hardly able to meet all applicants and all requests. An attempt is being made to select, classify, and revise a catalog for 45,000 volumes to be placed on the open shelves of the main book room in the new building. The system of "interchange requests" keeps the central library and branches in close touch and gives "central" service to branch communities. The number of volumes issued per borrower has been extended to any reasonable number and the time limit to a calendar month. "To encourage applications from those who have gone beyond the high school, college-trained young women, who complete the usual apprentice course, are on appointment to the staff given advanced standing and salary as of the third year." The general meetings of the staff are becoming a regular monthly series in which various members take part, and the subjects for discussion are largely literary and studious.

*Spokane (Wash.)* P. L. George W. Fuller, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 11,506; total 56,322. New registration 10,570; total registration 29,910. Circulation 343,156 (juvenile 124,266). Receipts \$42,331.70; expenditures \$42,331.70.

The branch department has developed well, and two new buildings, to cost \$70,000, the gift of Mr. Carnegie, are to be built. The children's department is growing rapidly, with an increase of 39,685 in circulation. 109 libraries have been placed in 21 schools. A training class of six finished its work in January, and a class of eight was admitted in October.

*Syracuse (N. Y.)* P. L. E. W. Mundy, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 8700; total 100,200. Registration 20,390. Circulation 327,281. Expenditures \$42,803.55.

The library has found it economical to have new books, whenever possible, put into library binding before they go into circulation. Seven stations and one branch are now in successful operation.

*Waco (Tex.)* P. L. Gertrude Matthews, lbn. New registration 1726. Circulation 62,050. Expenditures \$5053.28.

The report shows that men make up more than half of those using the library for reading and reference, and more than 60 per cent. of the Sunday readers. The story hour has been a great success. The publicity work of the library included an exhibit of its work at the Cotton Palace and at the Dallas state fair. The directors regret to announce the resignation of Miss Matthews after six years of service as librarian.

*Waterloo (Ia.)* P. L. Fanny Duren, lbn. Accessions 1561; total 20,711. New registration 1460; total 7052. Circulation 83,380. Receipts \$13,420.89; expenditures \$11,109.91.

Both library buildings, Divisions A and B, were cleaned and redecorated during the summer; while one division was closed its usual patrons were able to make the acquaintance of the other division across the river. Two special annotated book lists were published in the press, and later in the form of book-marks. An exhaustive list on "Ship subsidies" was prepared for the debating teams of the two high schools. Work with the schools has been largely what could be accomplished without going to the schools, since there is no special school assistant. At Division A a special study and conference room for teachers has been established.

*Westfield, Mass. Westfield Athenaeum.* G. L. Lewis, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 1565; total 28,657. Circulation 67,466. Registration 4613.

#### CANADIAN

*Calgary (Alberta) P. L. Alexander Calhoun, lbn.* (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 7641; total 12,795. Circulation 114,566. New registration 8911.

*Montreal (Can.), Fraser Inst. F. P. L. P. B. de Crevecoeur, lbn.* (Rpt.—yr. to Je. 30, '12.) Accessions 2959; total 61,726. Circulation 96,027. Receipts \$12,554.92.

### Bibliography and Cataloging

**AGRICULTURE.** Mass. Agricultural College. Useful books for the dairyman; library leaflet no. 2. Amherst, Mass. 12°, pap.

—Selected list of references for fruit growers; library leaflet no. 1. Amherst, Mass. 12°, pap.

—Good books for poultrymen; library leaflet no. 3. Amherst, Mass. 12°, pap.

**AMERICAN HISTORY.** Bridgeport Public Library. Introduction to American history; books for the fifth and sixth grades. Bridgeport, Conn. 5 p. 16°, pap.

**AMERICANANA.** Huston, A. J. Americana. Portland, Me. 26 p. 12°, pap. (No. 12; 666 titles.)

**AUTOBIOGRAPHY.** Bascom, John. Things learned by living. N. Y., Putnam. c. 15+228 p. (16½ p. bibl.) por. 12°, \$1.25 n.

**BALKAN STATES.** Baer & Co., Joseph. Die Balkanhalbinsel und der Archipel von dem verfall der Römischen Reiches bis auf die Gegenwart. Frankfurt a.M. 12°, pap. (No. 611; 609 titles.)

**BEN JOHNSON.** Kerr, Mina. Influence of Ben Johnson on English comedy, 1598-1642. Phil., Univ. of Penn., '12. c. 4+132 p. (3 p. bibl.) 12°, \$2.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Ellis's catalogue of bibliographical works, including many special monographs; books on libraries, and a series of

auction sale and booksellers' catalogues. London. 16°, pap., 6s. (No. 146; 412 titles.)

**BIOGRAPHY.** Boutet de Monvel, Roger. Eminent English men and women in Paris crowned by the French Academy in 1912; tr. by G. Herring. N. Y., Scribner. 13+515 p. (5 p. bibl.) pls. 8°, \$3.50 n.

—Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft. [Mrs. Percy Bysshe Shelley.] Mary Wollstonecraft; [comp.] by Camilla Jebb. Chic., F. G. Browne & Co. 38+300 p. (4 p. bibl.) por. 16°, (Regent lib.) 90 c. n.

**BIRDS.** Thomas Crane Public Library. Books about birds. Quincy, Mass. 4 p. 16°, pap.

**CAMP FIRE GIRLS.** Camp Fire Girls. The book of the Camp Fire Girls. N. Y., Camp Fire Girls. 61 p. (7 p. bibl.) pls. 12°, 25 c.

**CHILDREN.** Conn. Public Library Committee. Helps in library work with children. Hartford, Conn. 8 p. 8°, (Whole no. 77.) pap.

—Public Library, Washington, D. C. Books for a child's library. 15 p. 24°, pap.

**CITY CHARTERS.** New York Public Library *Bulletin*, April, pp. 313-359. List of city charters, ordinances and collected documents. N. Y., [The library.] 8°, pap.

**CIVIL WAR.** Davis, W. Watson. The Civil War and reconstruction in Florida. N. Y., Longmans. 26+769 p. (9 p. bibl.) O. (Studies in history, economics and public law.) \$4.50; pap., \$4.

**COMMERCE AND CORPORATIONS, FEDERAL CONTROL OF.** Meyer, Hermann H.B., comp. List of references on federal control of commerce and corporations. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 3+164 p. 8°, pap., 15 c.

**COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.** Meyer, Hermann H.B., comp. Select list of references on commission government for cities. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 2+70 p. 8°, pap., 10 c.

**CONFEDERATE HISTORY.** Henkels, Stan V. Rare Confederate books and pamphlets on Confederate history, the result of 40 years' research by a diligent collector. Phil. 8°, pap. (No. 1090; 352 titles.)

**COST OF LIVING.** Meyer, Hermann H.B., comp. Additional references on the cost of living and prices. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 6+120 p. 8°, pap., 15 c.

**EDUCATION.** Thomas Crane Public Library. Books for teachers in the Thomas Crane Public Library. Quincy, Mass. 6 p. 16°, pap.

**GEOGRAPHY.** Schönigh, Ferdinand. Geographie, Reisebeschreibung, Europa, Asien, Afrika, Amerika, Australien. Osnabrück, Ger. 12°, pap. (No. 146; 1775 titles.)

**HARBORS AND DOCKS.** Seattle Public Library. Harbors and docks; a list of books and references to periodicals in the Seattle Public Library. Seattle, Wash. 40 p. 16°, (Reference list no. 5.) pap.

**HOUSING.** Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. Housing literature in central Chicago libraries. Chic., [The author.] 40 p. 12°, (Bulletin no. 16.) pap., 20 c.

**INCOME TAX.** Cambridge Public Library. Selected list on the income tax. Cambridge, Mass., [The author.] 4 p. 12°, pap.

**INSECTS.** Worcester Free Public Library. Selected list on injurious insects. Worcester, Mass., [The author.] 5 p. 12°, pap.

**JEFFERSON, THOMAS.** Williams, J. Sharp. Thomas Jefferson, his permanent influence on American institutions. N. Y., Lemcke & B. c. 9+330 p. (5 p. bibl.) 12°, (Columbia Univ. lectures.) \$1.50 n.

**NATURAL HISTORY.** Trinity College. The Russell collection; a list of books on natural history in Trinity College Library. Hartford, Conn. 23 p. 12°, pap.

**NEW YORK STATE HISTORY.** Skinner, John. Books relating to New York state. Albany, N. Y. pap. (No. 166; 55 titles.)

**OPHTHALMOLOGY.** Deuticke, Franz. Ophthalmologie, verzeichnis von zeitschriften enzyklopädien, handbüchern und abhandlungen zur augenheilkunde. Vienna. 12°, pap. (No. 104; 1055 titles.)

**POETS AND POETRY.** The Poetry Journal, March, pp. 141-152. Classified list of books and current magazine articles on poets and poetry. Boston, Mass. 12°, 15 c.

**RUSSIAN EMPIRE.** Winter, Nevin Otto. The Russian empire of to-day and yesterday; the country and its peoples; together with a brief review of its history, past and present, and a survey of its social, political and economic conditions. Bost., L. C. Page. c. 16+487 p. (3 p. bibl.) il. pors. fold. map, 8°, \$3 n., bxd.

**TEXTILES.** Matthews, Jos. Merritt. The textile fibres; their physical, microscopical and chemical properties. 3d ed., rewritten. N. Y., Wiley. 11+630 p. (7 p. bibl.) il. tabs., 8°, \$4.

**TOBACCO.** Quaritch, Bernard. A catalogue of rare and valuable books, including a recently purchased collection of rare books on tobacco. London. 8°, pap., 1s. (No. 324; 957 titles.)

**VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.** Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh *Bulletin*, May, pp. 196-205. Vocational guidance; a reading list for teachers, parents and pupils. Pittsburgh, [The library.] 8°, pap.

attendants at the New York Public Library are breathing long sighs of relief. A few weeks more, they hope, will bring the signing of the final treaties which mean so much to them, for they have long months ago come to the belief that General Sherman was very conservative when he made his declaration regarding war.

It may seem a long cry from the Balkan battles to the quiet (it was once) reading room of the library in New York City, but as a matter of unhappy fact, the two extremities have been for months closely connected.

Hardly had the hostilities in the Balkan Mountains begun when the army of sympathizers of the various countries involved living in New York began casting about for the best spot to get the latest word on the war situation. Many of the newspapers gave extended accounts of the engagements and considerable information regarding the movements of the troops, but the New York allies demanded more. Slowly, in single file or in close formation, they began their advance on the library. There they found, hanging in double rows, copies of almost every magazine and newspaper published in Europe, and from that moment the quiet of the reading room was but a memory.

The reading and periodical room of the library within one week became the camping-ground of the Balkan allies in New York. Since then the smoke of argument has hovered continuously, and although many of the oral batteries have from time to time been spiked and driven in full retreat into 42d street, the rumble of war has been a daily feature of the library's usually placid existence.

While the war was still in its infancy, the attendants discovered that an argument with a Balkan enthusiast is nothing short of a riot.

Even though the attendant wins on points of law and order, the noise created is enough to stagger the most intent bookworm. Therefore, while the allies were dashing about the staircases there was nothing left for the management to do but to pray for peace, both here and in the Balkans. All the shepherds in Montenegro could not control the goats set astray by the New York brethren in their wild search for information.

Only a few days ago an amateur milliner went to the library to make a copy of a hat which she had seen and admired in one of the fashion books in the reference room. She brought a wire hat shape and all the trimmings with her, and was making great progress when one of the Balkan onslaughts occurred, and she was utterly routed, much to the joy of those in charge of the room. It was the first really creditable manoeuvre of the New York allies.—*New York Herald*, April 27, 1913.

## Library Calendar

June 9-14. California L. A., Arlington Hotel, Santa Barbara.

12-14. Pacific N. W. L. A., Tacoma.

23-28. A. L. A. annual conference, Hotel Kaaterskill, N. Y.

26-(?) N. H. L. A.

Sept. 22-27. N. Y. S. L. A. annual meeting, the Sagamore, Lake George.

## Humors and Blunders

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June, 1913]

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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